Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

# Annual Report
# 2007-2008

Manitoba

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 234
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

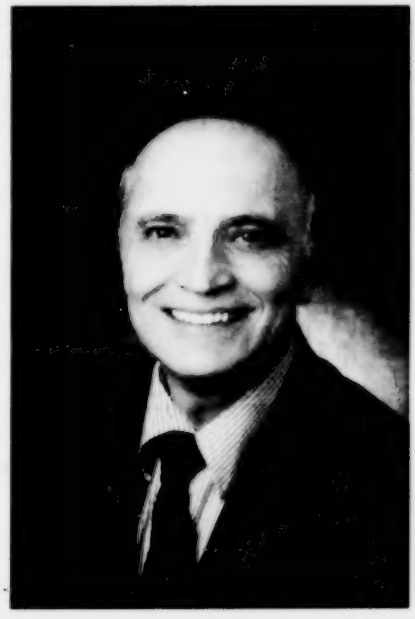
His Honour the Honourable John Harvard, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Dave Chomiak
Minister of Justice
Attorney General



Manitoba

**Justice**

**Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General**
Room 110 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 0V8

Honourable Dave Chomiak
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I have the honour and privilege of presenting the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the period April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

To address our core priority of safer communities, the department made a number of significant gains. A new electronic monitoring initiative for high-risk youth auto thieves was developed for implementation during the year. The department also provided support for the September 2007 Manitoba mission to Ottawa to advocate for urgent national action on auto theft and tougher sentences for serious youth crimes. Improving safety in communities was also addressed through ongoing support to crime prevention initiatives. A significant milestone was achieved in the summer of 2007 when the province's fiftieth Lighthouse site was opened to support sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth.

Strengthening provincial legislation to support both the criminal and civil justice system also remained a core priority during the year. New legislation was developed to bolster Manitoba's fight against organized crime by targeting the proceeds of criminal activity. Legislation was crafted to enshrine Manitoba's innovative, high-risk witness management program in law. Sanctions for street racing were also made stronger with amendments *to The Highway Traffic Act*. On the civil side, legislation was developed to enhance protection of confidentiality of mediation in family law cases. Changes were also made to *The Family Maintenance Act* to improve the Child Support Recalculation Service.

The department continued to review and enhance its services and programming to better serve the needs of Manitobans. While many achievements are contained in the detail of the attached report on the department's operations, activities and results for the 2007/2008 fiscal year, the following highlights represent a good cross-section of notable achievements.

- The internationally recognized Provincial Court Front-End Initiative was expanded during the year to cut the front-end (or pre-trial) processing time for cases in order to reduce delays in the court. A significant expansion to the project took place early in 2008 to include all adult and youth out of custody charges, which represent the largest segment of charges within the Winnipeg court system.
- Victim Services support was expanded to include attendance at all (68) major court centres and circuit court locations for the first time in the branch's history. The branch also expanded its mandate to provide training to community service agencies to enable their staff to become designated to provide assistance to protection order applicants.
- A second trial courtroom was created to reduce the trial wait time in Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg.

- A video link between The Pas Correctional Centre and the Thompson courthouse was established to reduce the need to transport prisoners to court when their personal appearance is not necessary.
- A capital project was commenced during the year to expand capacity at Milner Ridge Correctional Centre and also facilitate its conversion to a medium risk facility. This initiative enables the government to meet its commitment to expand available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities in order to manage increasing offender populations.
- The Taman Inquiry was established to review the investigation, prosecution and justice services provided to the families in relation to the death of Crystal Taman.

In closing, I would like to commend Manitoba Justice staff for their dedication in making our achievements possible in 2007/2008.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Perozzo, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General

# Table of Contents


| Title | Page |
|---|---|
| **Introduction** | 7 |
| Report Structure | 7 |
| Vision and Mission | 7 |
| Organization Chart | 9 |
| **Administration and Finance** | 10 |
| **Executive Administration Component** | 10 |
| Minister's Salary | 10 |
| Executive Support | 10 |
| Policy Development and Analysis | 11 |
| **Operational Administration Component** | 12 |
| Financial and Administrative Services | 12 |
| Human Resource Services | 13 |
| Computer Services | 14 |
| **Criminal Justice** | 15 |
| Administration | 15 |
| Manitoba Prosecutions Service | 15 |
| Provincial Policing | 17 |
| Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement | 18 |
| Victim Services | 19 |
| Compensation for Victims of Crime | 21 |
| Law Enforcement Review Agency | 22 |
| Office of the Chief Medical Examiner | 22 |
| Taman Inquiry | 23 |
| Justice Initiatives Fund – Criminal Justice | 23 |
| **Civil Justice** | 25 |
| Manitoba Human Rights Commission | 25 |
| Legislative Counsel | 26 |
| Manitoba Law Reform Commission – Grant | 26 |
| Family Law | 27 |
| Constitutional Law | 28 |
| Legal Aid Manitoba | 29 |
| Civil Legal Services | 30 |
| The Public Trustee | 30 |
| **Corrections** | 31 |
| Corporate Services | 31 |
| Adult Corrections | 32 |
| Youth Corrections | 33 |
| Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections | 34 |

**Courts** 35

Court Services 37
Winnipeg Courts 37
Regional Courts 38
Judicial Services 39
Sheriff Services 40
Justice Initiatives Fund – Courts 41

**Costs Related to Capital Assets** 42

**Financial Information Section**

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote 43
Expenditure Summary 44
Revenue Summary 51
Five-year Expenditure and Staffing Summary 53

**Performance Reporting** 57

**The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act** 63

**Capital Investment** 64

**Justice Initiatives Fund** 65

**Sustainable Development** 67

**Appendices**

Appendix I Acts Administered by the Minister of Justice 73
Appendix II Court of Appeal Office 76
Appendix III Court of Queen's Bench Offices 76
Appendix IV Provincial Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional 77
Appendix V MANCOR (Prison Industries) - Financial Statements 78
Appendix VI Contact Information for Departmental Branches, Boards & Agencies 81

# Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the province assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,000 employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, human resource officers, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

## Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice (known as the main-appropriation) is broken down into sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting and sustainable development activities.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables are expressed to the nearest hundred dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35.1 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

## Vision and Mission

The vision of Manitoba Justice is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Our mission is to promote a safe, just, and peaceful society by:

- providing a fair and effective prosecution service
- managing offenders in an environment that promotes public safety and rehabilitation
- providing mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters
- providing legal advice and services to government
- providing programs which assist in protecting and enforcing individual and collective rights
- providing support and assistance to victims of crime
- promoting effective policing and crime prevention initiatives in our communities

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

We seek to carry out this mission on the basis of the following guiding principles that are critical to the functioning of our democratic society:

- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on the rule of law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regards to Aboriginal persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventive approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.

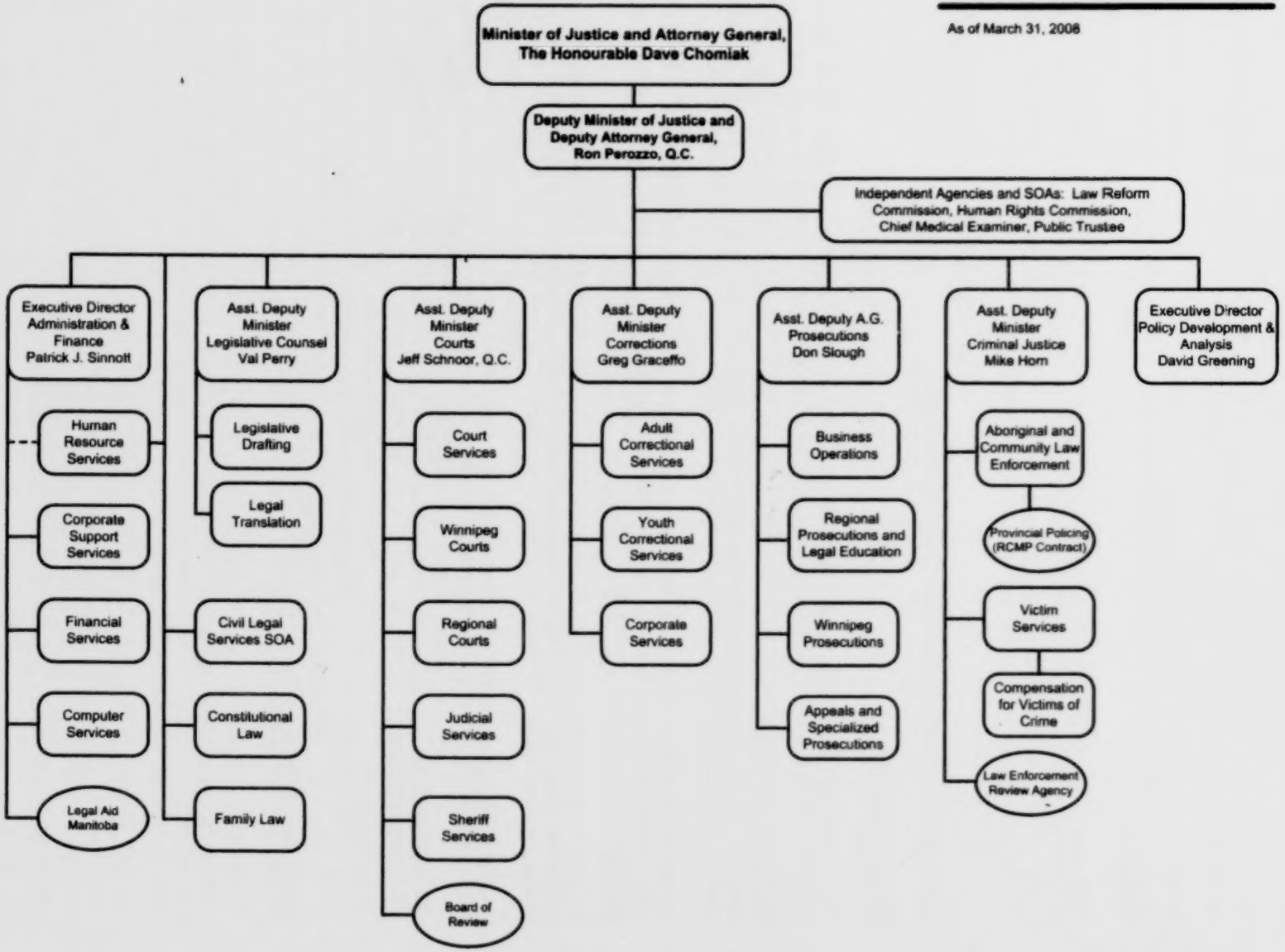
The department's strength comes from its employees. We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and that recognizes employees' commitment, performance and achievements. We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork. We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

To fulfil its role and mission, Manitoba Justice is organized administratively into the following six divisions: Administration and Finance, Legislative Counsel, Courts, Corrections, Prosecutions and Criminal Justice. Finances are, however, voted under six main appropriations: administration and finance (04-1), criminal justice (04-2), civil justice (04-3), corrections (04-4), courts (04-5) and costs related to capital assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and special operating agencies (SOA). Special operating agencies are service operations within departments granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.

# Manitoba Department of Justice Organization Chart

As of March 31, 2008


Minister of Justice and Attorney General, The Honourable Dave Chomiak
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, Ron Perozzo, Q.C.
Independent Agencies and SOAs: Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission, Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee
Executive Director Administration & Finance Patrick J. Sinnott
Human Resource Services
Corporate Support Services
Financial Services
Computer Services
Legal Aid Manitoba
Asst. Deputy Minister Legislative Counsel Val Perry
Legislative Drafting
Legal Translation
Civil Legal Services SOA
Constitutional Law
Family Law
Asst. Deputy Minister Courts Jeff Schnoor, Q.C.
Court Services
Winnipeg Courts
Regional Courts
Judicial Services
Sheriff Services
Board of Review
Asst. Deputy Minister Corrections Greg Graceffo
Adult Correctional Services
Youth Correctional Services
Corporate Services
Asst. Deputy A.G. Prosecutions Don Slough
Business Operations
Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education
Winnipeg Prosecutions
Appeals and Specialized Prosecutions
Asst. Deputy Minister Criminal Justice Mike Horn
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
Provincial Policing (RCMP Contract)
Victim Services
Compensation for Victims of Crime
Law Enforcement Review Agency
Executive Director Policy Development & Analysis David Greening

# Administration and Finance

The administration and finance appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive administration is comprised of three sub-appropriations identified as minister's salary, executive support and policy development and analysis. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The operational administration component forms the Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice. The division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial and human resource services, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of computer systems.

## Executive Administration Component

### Minister's Salary

The funds voted for minister's salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The attorney general's role is that of chief law officer for the province and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As minister of justice, the minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As attorney general, the minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

**1 (a) Minister's Salary**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 42.1 | 1.00 | 31.0 | 11.1 | |

### Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the minister and deputy minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department, developing departmental policy, managing departmental activities and projects, and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the deputy minister works with a team of assistant deputy ministers and executive directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The deputy attorney general is the deputy chief law officer for the province, following the attorney general as chief law officer. The deputy attorney general, for example, can prefer an indictment under the *Criminal Code*

directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the deputy attorney general may use.

**1 (b) Executive Support**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 756.2 | 9.00 | 574.5 | 181.7 | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 140.0 | | 96.8 | 43.2 | 1 |

**Explanation:**

*1. Variance is mainly due to salary and operating costs for the special counsel on organized crime.*

## Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- coordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the minister and deputy minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at federal-provincial-territorial meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal Justice) and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation
- participates in Manitoba Government interdepartmental working groups and committees
- provides policy assistance to other divisions in the development of programs, such as assisting the Criminal Justice Division in the re-development of *The Provincial Police Act*, and in the development of criteria for program evaluation

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2007/2008:

- developed amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to introduce increased sanctions for street racing
- played a leading role in developing legislation on mandatory reporting of gunshot wounds and stab wounds
- played a leading role in developing *The Witness Security Act*
- assisted Manitoba Health in developing the *Testing of Bodily Fluids and Disclosure* legislation
- played a leading role in developing amendments to *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act*
- prepared briefing material for and assisted with the September 2007 Manitoba Mission to Ottawa criminal law reform delegation meetings, which were led by the premier and the minister
- participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the FPT Cybercrime Working

group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group and the FPT Sentencing Working Group, and co-chaired the FPT Organized Crime Working Group

- led the development of the provincial/territorial (PT) interprovincial AMBER Alert protocol, which was approved by PT Ministers responsible for Justice in November 2007
- assisted the Prosecutions Division in conducting case file reviews arising from the recommendations of the Driskell Inquiry
- assisted the Manitoba Prosecutions Service by reviewing and updating prosecution policies
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008

**1 (c) Policy Development and Analysis**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 426.4 | 5.00 | 452.4 | (26.0) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 156.9 | | 138.4 | 18.5 | |

# Operational Administration Component

The Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an executive director with oversight of three branches: financial and administrative services, human resource services and computer services.

The executive director of the division exercises a governance role and oversees grant funding provided to Legal Aid Manitoba, which functions as an independent Crown corporation. The executive director is also the designated officer for receiving and investigating disclosures made by Justice employees under *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

Although not the largest division, the support services provided by Administration and Finance Division have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

# Financial and Administrative Services

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of three main groups: financial services, administration services and corporate services.

The financial services group assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management. It exercises a comptrollership function to ensure that all revenues are properly accounted for, and that all expenditures are made and reported in accordance with government policies and generally accepted accounting principles.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include procurement in general, annual sustainable development procurement action planning and reporting, contracts, leases for space and equipment, fleet vehicles, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, staff parking, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA). It also provides leadership and support to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as the development of the department's annual strategic plan, sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages departmental records and maintains the Manitoba Justice Internet website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

### 1 (d) Financial and Administrative Services

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,172.5 | 20.00 | 1,260.2 | (87.7) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 484.6 | | 337.3 | 147.3 | 1 |

**Explanation:**

1. *Variance is primarily due to an accrual for insurance claims incurred but not yet reported.*

## Human Resource Services

The Human Resource Services Branch provides a comprehensive human resource management and consultation service to all divisions and branches of Manitoba Justice, including its Special Operating Agencies. Major responsibilities include recruitment, selection and retention of employees, job classification and organizational reviews, employee and labor relations, contract and policy interpretation, pay and benefits, staff development, diversity/employment equity consulting, human resource planning, career counseling, supportive employment, as well as consultation on a wide variety of human resource initiatives and issues. It assists in the collective bargaining process with the Manitoba Government and General Employees Union (MGEU), the Corrections Component of the MGEU, the Manitoba Association of Crown Attorneys (MACA) and the Legal Aid Lawyers Association (LALA). Recruitment and job classification for Manitoba Justice is conducted through delegated authority from the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and the Labour Relations Division of Treasury Board Secretariat.

Activities within the areas of responsibilities identified above include: managing payroll and employee benefit records, participation in strategic planning, liaison between corporate and departmental policy and programs, advice and consultation on employee orientation, performance and career advancement, employee recognition, staff and organizational development, renewal planning, and workplace wellness. Specific programs coordinated through the branch include: the Supportive Employment Program, French Language Services, leadership development, respectful workplace and employment equity/ diversity Initiatives.

In the area of employment equity, Human Resource Services contributes to attracting and retaining a diverse workforce through inter-cultural training, internship programs, employment outreach and development of tools and practices for managing a diverse workforce. The department has been successful in 2007/2008 in exceeding the 14 per cent corporate benchmark for Aboriginal representation in its workforce. In the area of recruitment, efforts to improve workforce diversity within Manitoba Justice have continued with the use of preferred and designated competitions.

In 2007/2008, the branch completed 165 competitions and 288 job classification reviews. Branch staff were also involved in 58 formal grievances and numerous arbitrations, appeals, employee/labor relations issues, investigations and mediations. In addition, 229 staff from across the department, including management, attended 317 training courses offered by the government's Organization and Staff Development (OSD) agency which involved over 450 days of training. Many staff also participated in internal training at divisional levels, which included such topics as suicide intervention, Aboriginal awareness, coaching for competency, managing performance, CPR and first aid, staffing skills for managers, case management, respectful workplace, motivational interviewing, values and ethics and peer coaching.

### 1 (e) Human Resource Services

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,337.3 | 22.50 | 1,488.1 | (150.8) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 273.0 | | 219.0 | 54.0 | 2 |

**Explanations:**

1. *Three new positions were only filled in the final quarter of the fiscal year.*
2. *Variance is primarily due to the purchase of new office furnishings for staff.*

## Computer Services

The Computer Services (Information Systems) Branch provides vision and leadership to the development of technology to accomplish the department's goals. The branch either directly provides, or obtains from central government, the shared services or needed resources to identify, develop, implement and maintain technology solutions that assist program areas in the delivery of effective services. The branch also has the responsibility of leading the department in an annual prioritization of the allocation of information technology resources.

The department's long-term strategy for developing justice computer systems is referred to as the co-operative justice initiative. This strategy develops independent system modules to meet critical operational needs, while maintaining a technological framework that allows for an easy flow of data between them and promotes future integration and sharing of functionality. This approach is seen as the most effective and fiscally responsible method of applying systems and technology solutions to a number of separate but cooperative entities that must work effectively together without compromising their independence from each other. Significant efforts have been made to ensure that all technology components support the program areas' immediate requirements and are consistent with the department's long-term strategies.

The co-operative justice project continued to be the major focus of the Computer Services Branch in 2007/2008. This initiative will enable the provincial criminal court system (CCAIN), the prosecutions and victim services system (PRISM), and the corrections offender management system (COMS) to exchange information and significantly enhance the processes requiring inter-divisional co-operation. It will also enable the electronic exchange of information with external partners and agencies such as the Winnipeg Police Service, Brandon Police Service and the RCMP. In addition, the business analysis phase for the project to modernize the Maintenance Enforcement Program's computer system was completed during 2007/2008.

The government-wide restructuring of how information and communication technology (ICT) services are delivered within the Manitoba government continues to evolve. The philosophy of the restructuring initiative is that efficiencies can be accomplished through the sharing of ICT resources between departments. To achieve this aim, technical resources (including salaries and FTEs) were transferred from Manitoba Justice and centralized into Information and Communication Technology Services Manitoba (ICTSM), a division of Manitoba Science, Technology, Energy and Mines.

Later sections of the report will provide additional detail on information system initiatives being undertaken in the divisions.

### 1 (f) Computer Services

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,649.8 | 6.00 | 1,805.7 | (155.9) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 675.7 | | 857.4 | (181.7) | 2 |
| Recoverable from Part B – Capital | (605.2) | | (605.4) | 0.2 | |

**Explanations:**

1. *Variance is due to a change in capitalization accounting policies whereby existing business analysts' salaries were capitalized based on time dedicated to the cooperative justice system project. Salaries include funds for FTEs shown as well as funds recovered by Manitoba Science, Technology, Energy and Mines for 10.00 FTEs transferred to that department for the development and delivery of integrated information communication technology services for government.*
2. *Variance is the result of deferred hardware maintenance and software licencing due to project delays and pending renewal of government wide Enterprise Agreement plus operating costs for two business analyst positions vacant for part of the fiscal year.*

# Criminal Justice

The criminal justice appropriation (04-2) finances two divisions within Manitoba Justice: the Criminal Justice Division and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. The appropriation also funds the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

## Administration

Administration provides executive direction and support to the Criminal Justice Division. This does not, however, include the Manitoba Prosecutions Service or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

**2 (a) Administration**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 211.7 | 3.00 | 258.4 | (46.7) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 35.7 | | 34.7 | 1.0 | |

## Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Led by an assistant deputy attorney general (ADAG), the Manitoba Prosecutions Service has a total of 183.30 staff FTEs. This is comprised of 4.00 management/legal positions (including the ADAG), 106.00 legal positions and 73.30 professional/administrative support staff positions (including the director of business operations). The division is responsible for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba. These offences include provincial statutes, *Criminal Code* and some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Crown attorneys also review police reports and advise police on charges and procedures. Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires five articling students and provides excellent training in criminal litigation throughout their term.

The division is organized into four branches.

**Winnipeg Prosecutions**

The General Trial Unit prosecutes all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units, or are not resolved during the intake process through referral to a community justice program, guilty plea or other alternative program.

The Youth Court Unit consisting of 11 Crowns also falls under Winnipeg Prosecutions Service, as does the Community Prosecutor.

**Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education**

Regional Prosecutions offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising in regional court locations. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in over 60 other communities throughout Manitoba.

The branch also provides a division-wide continuing legal education program to ensure all Crown attorneys receive updated education to enable them to fulfil their roles as prosecutors.

**Specialized Prosecutions and Appeals**

This branch comprises Crown attorneys who are working in a number of units, including: General Counsel; Domestic Violence, which prosecutes cases of spousal and elder abuse and child exploitation; Commercial Crime; Provincial Statute; and the Review Board, which reviews and monitors the status of not criminally responsible (NCR) accused. The branch also includes the Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Unit (COHROU), which consists of both the Gang Unit and the High Risk Offender Unit. The branch also reviews referrals of files for consideration of appeal and represents the Crown at appeal hearings in the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

**Business Operations**

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technology and general administration. Strategic and policy advice is also provided to the assistant deputy attorney general on issues affecting the division.

**Workload**

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past five years is as follows:

- 46,016 in 2003
- 40,362 in 2004
- 39,536 in 2005
- 46,662 in 2006
- 45,012 in 2007[2]

**New Initiatives**

During 2007/2008, the Prosecutions Division continued its ongoing participation in and support for expansion of the Provincial Court Front End Project. The project was designed to ensure that once a matter is before a judge, a meaningful act will occur (as opposed to continuous remands and delay), and strict timelines are to be followed by Crown and defence to move matters more quickly through the system. The division also continued implementation of a case management system during the year. This system ensures that all files within the general adult prosecutions area are assigned to a single Crown attorney for the life of the file. During 2007/2008 this approach was also extended to youth files.

The recommendations arising from the Streamlining project of 2006/2007 continued to be addressed. More than half have been completed, most notably the establishment of the Disclosure Unit. During 2007/2008, the focus was mainly on enhancements to PRISM.

In response to recommendations from the Driskell Inquiry, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service appointed a disclosure manager to lead the above noted Disclosure Unit. Directives and training sessions for all Crown attorneys on disclosure were also put into place to stress the importance of disclosure and the key elements of the policy to further support the culture of disclosure within the prosecutions area. Prosecution policies were expanded to cover post-conviction disclosure between police, the Crown and defense counsel. Procedures for ensuring all information is shared about benefits requested, discussed or provided in connection with central witnesses were refined. Divisional policies were also revised to address the inquiry's recommendations on the topics of direct indictments and stays of proceedings. As noted earlier in the Policy Development and Analysis section of this annual report, the Policy Branch assisted the Manitoba Prosecutions Service Prosecutions Division in its review and enhancement of policies in response to the Driskell Inquiry report.

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[2] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 45,012 files in the 2007 calendar year, the Provincial Court processed 88,705 new adult and youth charges in the 2007/2008 fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to Informations. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently reports file statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

Also during the year the division continued to establish a designated group of Crown attorneys to handle impaired driving cases in Winnipeg. Coordinated by a supervising senior Crown attorney, this core group of skilled prosecutors has the expertise needed to deal with impaired driving cases effectively and consistently.

### 2 (b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 15,182.4 | 183.80 | 15,169.0 | 13.4 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 6,871.3 | | 3,063.9 | 3,807.4 | 1 |
| Total Witness Programs & Grants | 824.3 | | 742.3 | 82.0 | |

**Explanation:**

1. *Variance includes costs for enhanced security measures, purchases of Blackberry units to improve efficiency and personal safety, allowances for future liabilities and increases in various operating expenses including records management, Law Society fees, office space and travel.*

## Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for providing provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Provincial Police Act*. RCMP services are provided under contract through the federal/provincial *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police service to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal policing agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 84 rural and 23 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police service.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for First Nations policing in Manitoba. Currently, 14 of 63 First Nations communities in Manitoba have policing agreements. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreements through an established sharing formula: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), a stand-alone Aboriginal police service, polices five First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay and Roseau River. The RCMP, under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS), polices nine First Nations communities: Chemawawin, Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo, Opaskwayak, Nisichawayasihk, Peguis, Berens River, Poplar River and Bloodvein. One additional agreement with Buffalo Point under the FNCPS was finalized in 2007/2008.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, as well as funding support for some municipal police services.

### 2 (c) Provincial Policing

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Other Expenditures | 86,548.8 | | 85,200.1 | 1,348.7 | 1 |
| Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) | (2,000.0) | | (2,000.0) | 0.0 | |

**Explanation:**

1. *Variance is the result of the additional requirement for RCMP Provincial Policing to staff up to approved complement, two new officers for the Brandon Police Service and budget surpluses for Aboriginal policing services.*

## Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement Branch coordinates and administers the province's law enforcement objectives, priorities, programs and policies, contracts with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal police services and the private investigator and security guard industry. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the province, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The department's High Risk Witness Management Program and the Public Safety Investigations Unit are also managed by the branch.

### Private Investigators and Security Guards

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*. The branch's registrar licenses and ensures compliance with the act by all security guard and private investigation companies, as well as security guards and private investigators. During 2007/2008, the Department licensed 70 private investigator/security guard companies and registered 32 employers of in-house security guards that employed 3,000 employees. The registrar also manages the appointment of approximately 1,100 special constables under *The Provincial Police Act*.

### Public Safety Investigations

The branch also includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, or selling liquor without a licence. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) Unit has a manager, seven investigators, two video analysts and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. PSI also conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

In 2007/2008, PSI received 382 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, 59 drug, prostitution and solvent operations involving 82 separate complaints were closed. Two complaints were referred to another agency, 69 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 81 complaints were assigned for investigation. Three owners removed fortifications from their property following an inspection conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

### High Risk Witness Management Program

The High Risk Witness Management Program (HRWM) provides support and protection to high risk witnesses as identified by law enforcement and prosecutors. The program has accepted 80 cases involving 136 individuals since its inception in 2002. In 2007, 12 new cases involving 31 individuals were added to the 13 cases still being actively managed in this program. Twenty cases were closed through the court process in 2007 and all but one closed case concluded with a conviction. There was one new admission to the federal government's Witness Protection Program[3] during 2007. At the end of 2007, the HRWM was managing 10 active cases.

### Law Enforcement Training

The branch is responsible for the allocation of federal Canadian Police College courses amongst Manitoba's police services and assisting smaller municipal police agencies in gaining access to accredited police training institutions. Training programs for private security guards and for municipal by-law enforcement officers with special constable appointments are also the responsibility of the branch.

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[3] The provincial HRWM program is designed for short term issues ranging from weeks up to and including four years, as well as an interim step prior to entry into the federal program. The federal program is managed by the RCMP and is designed to accommodate longer term needs.

**2 (d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,140.5 | 23.00 | 1,428.2 | (287.7) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 452.3 | | 926.5 | (474.2) | 2 |
| Total Programs | 147.6 | | 285.3 | (137.7) | 3 |

**Explanations**:

1. *Variance is primarily due to the time required to recruit and fill new positions for the Public Safety Investigations Unit.*
2. *Implementation of amendments to* The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act *extended to next fiscal year and other operating surpluses related to vacant positions.*
3. *Variance is due to a reduction in the number of witnesses in the province's High Risk Witness Management Program.*

## Victim Services

The Victim Services Branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including domestic violence and child victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR). The Branch consists of 55 staff that are based out of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Selkirk, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, Lac du Bonnet and Morris. Crime Victim Services Workers (CVSWs) attend all 68 court centres and circuit locations throughout the province.

Crime victim services workers:

- advise and increase victims awareness of their options, rights and responsibilities
- provide information and assistance to victims of crime about the incident, their eligibility for victim impact statements and other victim assistance programs and support services
- ensure accurate information is provided to victims
- explain the criminal justice process and provide short-term counselling
- identify and assess high-risk cases and promote victim safety
- work with criminal justice professionals in other areas to coordinate and improve victim access to the criminal justice system
- provide written correspondence to Crown attorneys about victims' concerns
- provide court support and help to victims so that they can understand legal decisions

The following programs are included within the Victim Services Branch: Victim Rights Support Service; Child Victim Support Service; Domestic Violence Support Service; Domestic Violence Intervention Unit; Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-up (CELL) Program; Protection Order Designates Service; Victim/Witness Assistance; Compensation for Victims of Crime and the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund.

Highlights of branch accomplishments in 2007/2008 included:

- In 2007/2008, Victim Services support was expanded to include attendance at all (68) major court centres and circuit court locations, thus allowing staff to provide domestic violence victims, child victims, and victims of the most serious crimes with information and support throughout Manitoba for the first time since the creation of the branch.
- Enabled by amendments to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, the scope of the branch was expanded to include providing training to community service agencies so that they are able to become designated to provide assistance to protection order applicants.
- The branch's cycle of violence and protection planning fact sheets were translated into the ten most commonly requested languages for interpretation and translation services. The fact sheets are now available in English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Tagalog, Cree, German, Ogibwe, Punjabi and Spanish.
- With the expansion of the Domestic Violence Intervention Unit in 2007/2008, counsellors have been able to work more closely with the Winnipeg Police Service and there has also been a significant increase in the number of home visits provided by the program.

**Victim Rights Support Service (VRSS)**

*The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR) specifies the rights of victims of the most serious crimes in their dealings with police, prosecutors, courts and corrections officials. The first phase of the act came into force in August 2001 and has since expanded to include 26 of the most serious crimes. An evaluation of the VBR conducted in 2006/2007 revealed that Manitoba Justice leads victims' legislation by:

- being the most detailed on the rights of victims
- specifying prescriptive rights as opposed to provisions
- identifying the specific responsibilities of each of the various service providers.

CVSWs help victims register for their rights and explain how and when they may exercise them. In 2007/2008, VRSS provided service to 375 victims.

**Child Victim Support Service (CVSS)**

The Child Victim Support Service helps victims and witnesses of abuse (up to 18 years of age), adult survivors of sexual abuse, and other vulnerable victims (on a case by case basis) who are involved in the criminal court process. CVSWs identify and alleviate children's fears in relation to the court experience and assist children to develop coping skills for their appearance in court. In 2007/2008, CVSS offered services to 1,152 victims.

**Domestic Violence Support Service (DVSS)**

The Domestic Violence Support Service helps victims of domestic violence when criminal charges have been laid, or may be laid against their partners. CVSWs explain the cycle of violence, how the cycle may affect victims and their families and how to escape from it. They also help victims to develop protection plans to increase their personal safety. In 2007/2008, DVSS served 5,200 victims.

**Protection Order Designates Service**

*The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* allows victims of stalking or domestic violence to apply for protective orders. Victim Services provides training to community service agencies so that their staff may become designated to assist protection order applicants. To date, 27 agencies have participated in training. There are currently over 70 Protection Order Designates (PODs) in 15 communities across the province.

**Domestic Violence Intervention Unit (DVIU)**

Established in Winnipeg in 2006, the Domestic Violence Intervention Unit offers support to families who receive police services for domestic violence incidents that occur in Winnipeg, but that do not result in charges or arrests. Specially trained workers assist individuals and their families to increase their safety by providing meaningful and appropriate information, support, advocacy and referral. An evaluation completed in 2007 yielded positive results. In 2007/2008, DVIU responded to 10,969 matters.

Outside of Winnipeg, CVSWs provide services to victims of serious crime (as defined under the VBR), to victims of domestic violence, and child victims/witnesses. Although no formal DVIU program is in place outside of Winnipeg, CVSWs will assist in no-charge domestic violence matters when requested to do so by police.

**Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-Up Program (CELL)**

The program is a co-operative effort between MTS, Nokia, UTStarcom, social services agencies, police services and Manitoba Justice. A provincial coordinator, in co-operation with 27 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the CELL, which provides cellphones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are deemed to be at very high risk of violence. The phones (76 in total) are pre-programmed to dial emergency services. Twenty high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2007/2008.

**Victim/Witness Assistance**

Victim/Witness Assistance provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench. Victims/witnesses receive a variety of services,

including:

- assistance with filling out victim impact statements
- court orientations and accompaniments
- court cancellation notifications
- reimbursement of expense claims

In eight separate cases in 2007/2008, independent lawyers were paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims where defence counsel applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

### Victims' Assistance Trust Fund (VAF)

The Victims' Assistance Trust Fund (VAF) was created in 1986 for the purpose of promoting and delivering services to victims. Since the proclamation of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR) in 2001, Manitoba Justice has continued to provide support services to victims of crime through grants to police-based and community-based programs.

Funds are generated from provincial and federal surcharges applied to fines or sentences set by the courts. In 2007/2008, the department provided $190.0 from the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund to police services and other agencies providing services to victims. Police-based programs that received grants in 2007/2008 included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included the Manitoba Organization of Victim Assistance (MOVA), Research and Education Solutions for Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE), Community Living-Manitoba, Age and Opportunity, Inc. (Older Victim Services), Sexual Assault Discussion Initiative (SADI) and Aurora Family Therapy Centre.

**2 (e) Victim Services**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 2,813.0 | 48.50 | 3,005.6 | (192.6) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 608.8 | | 607.1 | 1.7 | |
| Grants | 190.0 | | 190.0 | 0.0 | |

## Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR), the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba.

A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident or a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims. In 2007/2008, the program processed 801 new applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 131 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation costs for the 2007/2008 fiscal year were $3,169.8.

**2 (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Other Expenditures | 4,266.8 | | 2,945.2 | 1,321.6 | 1 |

**Explanation**:

1. *Variance is primarily due to an increase in the liability for future payments resulting from a lower discount rate used in the calculation plus increased compensation costs from more claims pertaining to serious personal harm offences.*

## Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent, non-police agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar and four investigators assist the commissioner in handling complaints about municipal and local police conduct that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing.

The office investigated 303 complaints during 2007/2008, as compared to 317 in 2006/2007. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report, published in English and French, and on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

### 2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 371.0 | 7.00 | 480.0 | (109.0) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 105.3 | | 174.8 | (69.5) | 2 |

**Explanations:**

1. *Two new staff positions remained vacant pending relocation to alternate office space.*
2. *Office relocation and accommodation costs not expended due to inability to locate suitable office space.*

## Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) investigates all violent, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, including the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres, under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA). The OCME attempts to identify situations of risk. Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest, held by a provincial judge, is to make recommendations that will improve the safety and benefit of others by preventing future deaths under similar circumstances. When an inquest is not called, the chief medical examiner may make recommendations to the minister, government departments or agencies and others with respect to precautions or measures to prevent a similar death. If a deceased child or his/her parent or guardian was in receipt of services from a Child and Family Services agency within one year of the death, the OCME reviews the actions of the agency involved and prepares a written confidential report to the Minister of Family Services and Housing. The OCME also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act*.

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the chief medical examiner, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 53 medical examiners in Manitoba, 17 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has a staff of 15, including seven full-time death investigators and two special investigators. During 2007/2008, a total of 5,666 deaths were reported to the OCME. The office investigated and certified 1,690 of these deaths, conducted 3,976 inquiries, ordered 1,156 autopsies and called eight inquests. The Chief Medical Examiner (CME) collaborates with foreign universities to provide specialized training to physicians taking post-doctoral studies in forensic pathology. One post-doctoral fellow is accepted yearly and conducts approximately 220 autopsies under the supervision of the CME. Concerning services received by deceased children and/or their parents/guardians, the OCME opened 61 new cases and prepared 15 comprehensive reports, including cases from previous years, for the Minister of Family Services and Housing. The office handled 55 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually.

More information on the OCME is available in the annual statistical report prepared by the office. The OCME also provides an annual report to the Minister of Justice on deaths occurring while in custody, deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities and deaths of residents of developmental centres; and to the Minister of Health on the disposition of unclaimed bodies. To obtain a copy of a report, please contact the general office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

### 2 (h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 922.0 | 14.00 | 871.6 | 50.4 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 2,042.1 | | 2,069.6 | (27.5) | |
| Flin Flon Smelter Inquest | 87.0 | | 323.2 | (236.2) | 1 |

**Explanation**:

1. *Inquest hearings were delayed pending resolution of court matters concerning disclosure of information. The inquest resumed in the spring of 2008 with the review of evidence and is scheduled to reconvene in the fall with the presentation of submissions.*

## Taman Inquiry

The Honourable Roger E. Salhany, Q.C., a retired judge of the Ontario Superior Court, has been commissioned to lead the Taman Inquiry into the investigation, prosecution and justice services provided to the families in relation to the death of Crystal Taman.

The objectives of the inquiry are:

- to inquire into the conduct of the police investigations surrounding the death of Crystal Taman on February 25, 2005
- to inquire into whether all aspects of the prosecution of Derek Harvey-Zenk, including the Crown's position on sentence, were conducted in accordance with the professional and ethical standards expected of lawyers and agents of the Attorney General
- to inquire into whether the services provided to the family of Crystal Taman were sufficient having regard to the requirements of *The Victims' Bill of Rights*
- to give advice on whether findings on any of the above matters gives rise to a need for further study, review or investigation and, if so, by whom
- that the Commission will complete this inquiry and deliver a final report containing findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Attorney General on or after September 30, 2008

An informational website on the work of the commission is available on the internet at www.tamaninquiry.ca.

### 2 (i) Taman Inquiry

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Other Expenditures | 468.7 | | 0.0 | 468.7 | 1 |

**Explanation**:

1. *Expenditures consisted of start up costs for the inquiry including commissioner, counsel, office and supplies plus standing hearings conducted in the final quarter of the fiscal year.*

## Justice Initiatives Fund – Criminal Justice

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Criminal Justice Division and Manitoba Prosecutions Service programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on these programs.

## 2 (j) Justice Initiatives Fund

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Allocation 2007/08 FTE | Allocation 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nations Policing Policy – MKO Regional Consultation | 24.1 | | 24.1 | | |
| Federal/Provincial/Territorial Justice Ministers Meeting Nov. 14-16, 2007 | 12.1 | | 14.2 | (2.1) | |
| Justice Mission to Ottawa Meeting | 23.5 | | 27.7 | (4.2) | |
| **Total** | **59.7** | | **66.0** | **(6.3)** | |

# Civil Justice

The civil justice appropriation (04-3) is comprised of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, the Family Law Branch, the Constitutional Law Branch, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the civil justice appropriation.

Manitoba Justice's two special operating agencies – Civil Legal Services and the Public Trustee – are also discussed in this section.

## Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Manitoba government. It has a mandate, under *The Human Rights Code*, to restrict unreasonable discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity. The commission enforces the provisions of *The Human Rights Code*, promotes human rights and develops and delivers human rights education programs throughout Manitoba.

A board of 10 commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, establishes policies and disposes of complaints. Commission offices are located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon.

The commission received approximately 5,100 inquiries from the public during the 2007 calendar year. It disposed of 303 formal complaints, and 52 matters were resolved through pre-complaint conciliation. This reflected a settlement rate of 37.4 per cent, a dismissal rate of 47 per cent, 13.5 per cent were withdrawn or abandoned, and one per cent was terminated for other reasons. Three complaints were referred to adjudication, and there was one hearing before a human rights adjudicator during the year. A judicial review application of the adjudicator's decision in Pasternak v Manitoba High School Athletic Association was heard in November 2007, and in January 2008, a decision of the Court of Queen's Bench was released, upholding the original decision.

Significant accomplishments during the year included a successful adjudication, L.H. v Vietnamese Non-Profit Housing Corporation regarding reasonable accommodation and physical disability, and a settlement between the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Government of Manitoba concerning the treatment of women incarcerated at the Portage Correctional Centre (PCC). The Commission also released a final report on the first phase of the Racialized Communities and Police Services Project (RCAPS Project). This project, which began a year and a half ago, is a partnership with researchers from the University of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Human Rights Commission.

"Recent Developments in Human Rights Law" was added to the Commission's Education Programs. Approximately 720 people registered for all the Commission's seminars, which were held in Winnipeg, and Brandon. Outreach presentations about human rights protections and the commission were delivered to an additional 2,300 people. To ensure the continual success of the commission's youth conferences for senior level students, a committee was struck to review, revamp and design the commission's programs for youth and to develop a program to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2008.

More detailed information on the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its separate annual report which is available on the commission's bilingual website at www.manitoba.ca/hrc.

### 3 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,437.7 | 21.00 | 1,389.8 | 47.9 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 450.1 | | 433.1 | 17.0 | |

## Legislative Counsel

Legislative Counsel prepares all Manitoba statutes and regulations in English and French. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an assistant deputy minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

### Legislative Counsel Branch

This group provides legal advice to all government departments on drafting bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication and puts current versions of the laws on the government website at web2.gov.mb.ca/laws. It also provides bills on the Legislative Assembly website at web2.gov.mb.ca/bills. The group also does periodic reviews to ensure the acts of the Legislature are up-to-date.

### Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch provides a French language equivalent of all acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day, votes and proceedings of the assembly, and rulings of the speaker.

**3 (b) Legislative Counsel**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,794.2 | 22.00 | 1,836.6 | (42.4) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 300.1 | | 344.6 | (44.5) | |

## Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent agency of the Manitoba government established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The Commission issues public reports on the modernization and improvement of provincial laws.

The Commission has five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2007/2008, it was a year of consolidation and renewal for the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. The Commission has spent considerable time recently reviewing potential law reform projects that had been deferred in previous years, along with a number of suggestions for new projects received from members of the public, legal practitioners and Law Faculty members. The Commission identified its priorities for upcoming projects and work is well underway on several of these issues. No reports were issued in 2007/2008, but the Commission began the process of completing six reports for release in 2008/2009.

Work in progress during 2007/2008 included the finalizing of the Franchise Law Report (which is expected to be released in the summer of 2008). This report considers whether legislation to regulate franchising should be enacted in Manitoba.

The Commission participated in a joint project with the Alberta Law Reform Institute, the British Columbia Law Institute and the Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan, considering the harmonization of legislative provisions governing enduring powers of attorney. The Western Canada Law Reform Agencies (WCLRA), *Enduring Powers of Attorney* Report is expected to be released in the summer of 2008. The Commission will also release a supplementary report that will identify the sections of the Manitoba *Powers of Attorney Act*, affected by the recommendations in the WCLRA Report, and make recommendations for reform in other areas not addressed by the WCLRA.

As well, the Commission worked toward completing a report entitled *Mandatory Arbitration Clauses and Consumer Class Proceedings*. This report will examine mandatory arbitration clauses in consumer contracts that purport to bar consumers from commencing court actions including class proceedings. It is expected that the report will be ready for release in June 2008.

The Commission was engaged in a review of defamation law respecting journalism, with particular emphasis on publications concerning matters of public interest. As part of the research phase of this project, a consultation letter was distributed to Winnipeg law firms, Canadian law professors and media associations, outlining some of the issues under consideration and inviting comments. At 2007/2008 year end, the Commission was in the process of reviewing submissions, and will then consider possible recommendations for statutory reform.

The Commission also commenced a project on the law of limitation of actions during the year. The Commission retained a consultant who is now studying the implications for Manitoba of recent reform initiatives in other jurisdictions. The Commission expects to issue this report later in 2008/2009.

The Commission retained a consultant to conduct research and prepare a draft report concerning the use of waivers of liability by the providers of sporting and recreational activities. In March 2008, the Commission sent a short survey to recreational, sport and charitable organizations seeking information relating to the use of waivers and whether a restriction on the use of waivers would affect the availability or cost of liability insurance. The Commission also sought comments from insurers and from lawyers who practise in these areas. The Commission expects a final report later this year or in early 2009.

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission began carrying out research with respect to a possible gap in the law in Manitoba relating to the division of pension benefits between divorced spouses.

More information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including its annual report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/mlrc.

**3 (c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Grant | 85.0 | | 85.0 | 0.0 | |

## Family Law

The Family Law Branch provides ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Family Conciliation, the director of Child and Family Support and three regional child protection agencies, Employment and Income Assistance and the Vital Statistics Agency. The branch develops family law policy, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Branch also plays an active role at the national level. The branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

Counsel provide Crown opinions/charging authorization in appropriate cases to law enforcement officials throughout Manitoba in parental child abduction cases. Counsel also deal with international child abduction situations falling under The Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. The branch also handles government responsibilities under *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

The following are examples of some branch activities during 2007/2008:

- participated in the three-person Canadian delegation to the May 2007 Special Commission and the five-person Canadian delegation to the November 2007 Diplomatic Session in The Hague that continued developing and finalized a new international convention on maintenance obligations
- participated in the Canadian delegation to international meetings respecting family law issues, including, one of the U.S. National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws relating to the Hague maintenance convention and a U.S. State Department meeting respecting the Hague *Convention on*

*Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children*

- continued active federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) work, including continuing as provincial co-chair (policy) of the CCSO – Family Justice and participating on numerous working groups
- participated in the historic February 2008 joint meeting of the Canadian Network of Contact Judges and Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* Central Authorities
- invited to make presentations at national and international conferences including the February 2008 National Judicial Institute's Family Law Seminar and the March 2008 International Child Support Conference "Support Families Globally" sponsored by the U.S. National Child Support Enforcement Association
- participated in training and information sessions respecting *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, including sessions for protection order designates
- continued conduct of regular maintenance enforcement show cause hearings, including participation in the operation of the auto order system at Winnipeg dockets
- continued conduct of video maintenance enforcement show cause dockets from Thompson
- continued work with Family Conciliation to provide comprehensive co-mediation services to parents
- participated in the development of legislative or related initiatives, including:
  - amendments to the *Court of Queen's Bench Rules* to mandate attendance at the *For the Sake of the Children* parent information program for parties involved in interim or final custody, access or private guardianship proceedings, which came into force in May 2007
  - the *Child Support Guidelines Regulation, amendment*, Man. Reg. 125/2007, that came into force September 17, 2007
  - Bill 10, *The Family Maintenance Amendment and Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Amendment Act*, which was introduced in the Legislature September 27, 2007 and came into force when it received Royal Assent on November 8, 2007
  - Bill 4, *The Provincial Court Amendment Act (Family Mediators and Evaluators)*, introduced in the Legislature on November 26, 2007
  - Bill 7, *The Child and Family Services Amendment Act (Child Pornography Reporting)*, introduced in the Legislature November 28, 2007
  - a procedural protocol for the handling of return applications under the 1980 Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* and the related amendments to the *Court of Queen's Bench Rules*, which came into force February 1, 2008

The branch consists of a director, nine Crown counsel and four support staff.

### 3 (d) Family Law

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,383.2 | 14.00 | 1,353.4 | 29.8 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 180.5 | | 164.3 | 16.2 | |

## Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides the provincial government with efficient, cost-effective legal services on constitutional matters.

Branch counsel provide advice to government departments on constitutional issues when drafting programs and legislation. They also provide advice on language rights, Aboriginal and treaty rights, Aboriginal title claims, Aboriginal consultation requirements, and constitutional issues of national concern. In 2007/2008, the branch provided a total of 245 constitutional opinions to various government departments.

Branch counsel also defend government programs and legislation before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in civil and criminal cases. A constitutional challenge means a law is being challenged in court to see if it violates or is inconsistent with the *Constitution Act*, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In 2007/2008, the branch received 135 notices of constitutional challenge. Eighty-eight notices (65 per cent)

were about criminal cases while 47 notices (35 per cent) were constitutional challenges in civil claims against the provincial government.

During 2007/2008, branch counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba and in the Supreme Court of Canada on a variety of constitutional challenges, including: Metis hunting and fishing rights, Metis land claims, *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, *Child and Family Services Act*, *Residential Tenancies Act*, *Highway Traffic Act*, photo radar enforcement, impaired driving, domestic violence and stalking, federal/provincial tax collection, the province-wide smoking ban, evidentiary and workplace safety issues, labour disputes, and media requests for access to court exhibits. Branch counsel also continued to provide ongoing support to Crown attorneys, especially on issues about unreasonable delay, abuse of process, search and seizure, and disclosure.

The branch consists of a director, six Crown counsel and three support staff.

**3 (e) Constitutional Law**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 918.4 | 10.00 | 945.7 | (27.3) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 180.6 | | 225.0 | (44.4) | |

## Legal Aid Manitoba

Legal Aid Manitoba is an independent agency of the provincial government established by *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act*. The agency is managed by a management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Legal Aid Manitoba provides three types of services: drop-in advice and information, formal representation and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provide early stage legal representation for individuals who qualify financially, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. Legal Aid Manitoba also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre, the Aboriginal Law Office and the University Law Office, as well as poverty law, northern paralegal and other outreach programs.

Highlights of agency accomplishments in 2007/2008 included:

- In May 2007, Legal Aid Manitoba implemented a new strategic planning process for the organization. This process included input from council members and staff and resulted in a strategic plan that focused on the following key areas: human resources, client services, resource management, internal and external communications, relationships with the private bar, recruiting and retaining legal staff particularly in the north, orienting, training and developing support staff, improving proprietary software applications, and governance. The strategic plan was then used to develop a business plan that was communicated to all Legal Aid staff at its biennial staff seminar on December 6, 2008. Provisions have been made to continually review and refine the plan to meet the demands for legal aid in the future.
- Following the success of the full service duty counsel child protection project, a pilot project was initiated to determine if utilizing in-house social workers would lead to better client service and more efficient determination of the need for comprehensive assessments. The pilot project is still on-going but early feedback shows that including a social work component in family law cases does lead to more economical and effective resolution of cases.
- Legal Aid Manitoba entered into contracts with private bar firms to provide services in the Thompson area. Over the past two years, the number of private bar willing to take legal aid certificates has decreased significantly. In addition, attrition in the Thompson legal aid office has led to several vacancies. Attempts to recruit including two nation-wide searches resulted in only one of six position being filled. These events highlight the difficulties faced providing adequate legal aid coverage in the north.

In 2007/2008, 22,110 people applied for legal aid. Of those, 21,887 were granted legal aid services (certificates) by a staff or private bar lawyer. In addition, 16,541 people were provided with informal advice and information and 42,491 people were assisted by duty counsel. Thus, the total number of people assisted during the year was 80,919.

The number of civil certificates issued in 2007/2008 was 5,690 compared to 6,280 in the previous year.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available on the Internet at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

**3 (f) Legal Aid Manitoba**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 9,210.5 | 144.50 | 9,997.6 | (787.1) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 10,529.8 | | 10,542.8 | (13.0) | |

**Explanation**:
1. *Variance is primarily due to a significant surplus from vacant positions offset by a general salary increase for administrative and legal staff.*

## Civil Legal Services

Civil Legal Services functions as the law firm to the provincial government. It provides legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel. The role of Civil Legal Services flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

While Civil Legal Services commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1995, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the agency can be found in the *Annual Report of the Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publications/annualreports.

## The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee provides trustee services for a fee to the people of Manitoba in situations where no one else is capable or willing to do so. The Public Trustee provides the following types of trustee services:

- administering estates and making personal decisions for people who are not mentally capable of doing so
- administering the estates of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Trustee
- administering the estates of people who have died in Manitoba with no one else capable or willing to act as administrator
- administering trust monies for people under 18
- administering some adult trusts

While the Public Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Trustee can be found in the *Annual Report of the Public Trustee*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee/about.html.

# Corrections

As the largest division of the department, Corrections contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The corrections appropriation (04-4) is comprised of three sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Adult Corrections and Youth Corrections.

During 2007/2008, the Corrections Division continued to face the challenge of accommodating high levels in the adult custody population. From 2006/2007 to 2007/2008, the average adult custody population increased four per cent. The three year cumulative increase from 2004/2005 to 2007/2008 was 36 per cent. The division also accommodated increasing levels in the youth custody population. From 2006/2007 to 2007/2008, the average youth custody population increased 16 per cent. The three year cumulative increase from 2004/2005 to 2007/2008 was 42 per cent.

Highlights of divisional activities in 2007/2008 included:

- The division continued to operate the auto theft suppression strategy in 2007/2008 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This four-tiered program seeks to turn low-risk offenders away from auto crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as thieves enter the high and very-high-risk groups.
- A gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' continued to operate in 2007/2008. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. It is part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The division continued the work of developing detailed design and development plans for the new women's correctional facility to be located in the Rural Municipality of Headingley. The new facility is expected by to be completed by the spring of 2011. In addition, the conversion and expansion of the Milner Ridge Correctional Centre to a medium risk facility continued in 2007/2008. Completion of the expanded facility is expected to be complete by early 2009.
- The Youth Corrections Branch launched new partnerships with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre and implemented a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy. Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders.
- A partnership was initiated with Nova Scotia to develop the capacity to implement a pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders.
- The division continued to carry out and develop a new case management strategy, policy and procedure.

The division continued to discuss and develop proposals to address Aboriginal justice initiatives with the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) during the year. Ongoing support was also provided to Onashowewin, a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg.

Information on prison industry activities is provided in Appendix V.

## Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Aboriginal service development.

During 2007/2008, the training component of the Corporate Services Branch was responsible for training 180 new correctional officers for adult and youth custody facilities. This represents an increase of 24 per cent compared to 2006/2007 when 145 new correctional officers were trained.

### 4 (a) Corporate Services

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 1,600.1 | 22.00 | 2,006.7 | (406.6) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 650.6 | | 744.7 | (94.1) | |

**Explanation**:
*1. Variance is due to a surplus from vacant positions.*

## Adult Corrections

The Adult Corrections Branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[4] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also supports community justice measures and case manages offenders in the community and in custody.

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court decision (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Portage Correctional Centre for Women, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Branch staff also manage court orders involving offender supervision in the community, preparing court reports and providing community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community involves probation, conditional sentences, community service orders, fine option and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices for adult offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2007/2008:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2007/2008 decreased to 5,958 from 6,152 the previous year.
- Adult offender registrations in the fine option program increased in 2007/2008 to 768 from 749 the previous year, while adult offender community service order registrations decreased to 756 from 838 the previous year.
- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba increased in 2007/2008 to 1,556 from 1,497 the previous year.
- The percentage of the total provincial custody population in remand status (69 per cent) continued to exceed the percentage of sentenced offenders (31 per cent).

### 4 (b) Adult Corrections

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 83,252.0 | 1,037.00 | 77,404.2 | 5,847.8 | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 14,041.5 | | 12,335.9 | 1,705.6 | 2 |
| Total Programs and External Agencies | 1,951.3 | | 2,163.0 | (211.7) | |
| Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations | (3.0) | | (5.0) | 2.0 | |

[4] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Service of Canada).

**Explanations:**

1. *Significant overtime requirements as a result of high adult custody populations, a new statutory holiday and additional staffing for conversion of Milner Ridge to medium security.*
2. *Additional requirements for additional volume sensitive items, particularly food, clothing, bedding, transportation and supplies, to accommodate high adult custody population levels.*

## Youth Corrections

The Youth Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for the two youth institutions (Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre), probation services in Winnipeg, and policy direction throughout Manitoba on all other youth justice matters.

Branch staff manages court orders involving youth, prepare court reports and provide community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community also involves new supervision orders under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices, which provide support for young offenders serving their sentences in the community as well as young people who have been referred to community justice, are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The Youth Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants, suspensions and changing levels of custody.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2007/2008:

- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2007/2008 increased to 1,482 from 1,460 the previous year.
- Young offender registrations in the fine option program decreased in 2007/2008 to 238 from 277 the previous year, while young offender community service order registrations decreased to 710 from 737 the previous year.
- There were approximately 53 youth justice committees operating across the province during 2007/2008 and more than 500 volunteer committee members administered community justice (extra-judicial) measures and provided crime prevention and community education services in their communities.[5]
- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba increased to 254 in 2007/2008 from 219 the previous year. This increasing trend is approaching the youth custody population average in the year just preceding the April 2003 proclamation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* when the average youth custody population was 257.

The following are highlights of the branch's program development initiatives in 2007/2008:

- An auto theft suppression initiative was continued in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service.
- The gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' was continued in 2007/2008. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. It is part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The branch implemented a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy. Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders. The program was implemented in cooperation with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre.
- The branch initiated a partnership with Nova Scotia to develop the capacity to implement a pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders.

[5] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

**4 (c) Youth Corrections**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 25,825.8 | 354.23 | 25,768.7 | 57.1 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 3,201.9 | | 2,369.5 | 832.4 | 1 |
| Total Programs and External Agencies | 1,540.2 | | 1,752.9 | (212.7) | |

**Explanation:**

1. *Additional costs for food, transportation and supplies associated with an increase in youth population in addition to the settlement of a lawsuit at Agassiz Youth Centre.*

## Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures through Corrections Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

**4 (d) Justice Initiatives Fund**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Allocation 2007/08 FTE | Allocation 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services | 500.0 | | 500.0 | | |
| Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg (ACW) and Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) – Onashowewin | 250.0 | | 250.0 | | |
| Crime Prevention | 54.5 | | 52.5 | 2.0 | |
| Healthy Child Manitoba | 15.0 | | 15.0 | | |
| Lighthouses | 729.4 | | 734.4 | (5.0) | |
| New Directions for Children, Youth and Families | 177.2 | | 177.2 | | |
| Safe Schools Manitoba | 66.0 | | 66.0 | | |
| SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans | 150.0 | | 150.0 | | |
| **Total** | **1,942.1** | | **1,945.1** | **(3.0)** | |

# Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective and efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes criminal, family, civil and summary convictions court, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement and operational support. These services are provided through the division's five branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriffs Service. The courts appropriation (04-5) is comprised of five sub-appropriations for the division's five branches.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court. (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary, collection action may be taken, including interception of federal payments, garnishing orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and prosecution.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program, on behalf of the province, municipal governments and the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund, processes, disburses and enforces provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action may be taken if the fine is not paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time limits. This may include registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, placement of holds on driver's licenses and vehicle registrations, garnishing orders, property liens or property seizure. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise Corrections Division staff for further action or charges, or advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[6]

The Review Board also forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent panel established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with a criminal offence who have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.[7]

The division also includes the Vehicle Impoundment Registry which is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. Detailed information on the Vehicle Impoundment Registry can be found in its annual report. To obtain a copy, call 204-945-4454 in Winnipeg.

The division has also provided operational support to the Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation (HBOMF) since its inception in 2000. This foundation provides educational assistance to Aboriginal students attending Manitoba post-secondary institutions.

The division undertook a number of new initiatives in 2007/2008, some of which are described below.

- Summary Convictions Court Trials - A second trial courtroom was created to reduce the trial wait time in Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg.
- Videoconferencing Technology - A video link between The Pas Correctional Centre and the Thompson courthouse was established to reduce the need to transport prisoners to court when their personal appearance is not necessary.
- Renovations to Thompson Court Office - Plans were developed to renovate the Thompson court office to accommodate the appointment of an additional judge.
- Aboriginal Courtwork Program – The program entered into an active communications plan. Staff met with offenders and their families in remand and youth facilities to provide information on the *Gladue*[8] workbook as well as options available such as the drug treatment court. Manitoba sponsored the National Courtwork project to develop a national set of occupational standards that will serve to (1) recognize the extensive range and depth of courtworkers' occupational skills; (2) establish a national

[6] Restitution ordered solely to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors these restitution orders separately.

[7] In accordance with *The Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act*, the seven members of the Review Board received $82.1 in compensation in the aggregate and there were no board members that individually received compensation of $50.0 or more annually.

[8] *R. v. Gladue* was a 1999 Supreme Court of Canada decision that set out the parameters for the sentencing of offenders and, in particular, Aboriginal offenders.

standard of competence for the courtwork profession; and (3) ensure that Aboriginal languages, values and cultures are an integral part of training and evaluation initiatives at the local and national levels. An occupational analysis is the first step in the process to developing a national qualifications recognition (or certification) system for courtworkers.

- Learning Plan Pilot Project – Courts Division has implemented a Learning Plan Pilot Project that builds on the Civil Service Learning Policy. Workshops were provided on a volunteer basis to managers, supervisors and staff within Courts Division to attain a better understanding of the Learning Plan process. In October 2007, 11 staff volunteered to take part in the pilot project which will allow staff and management to gain the experience needed to implement learning plans across the division.
- Security Initiatives – Security measures have been increased at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex with the addition of new E-Plex locks, cameras and a walkthrough metal detector along with an enhanced Fast Track program for persons who may by-pass perimeter security. A new telephone system was installed at Summary Convictions Court linking all courtrooms, court offices and sheriffs at that location. New closed circuit television cameras and an audible alarm system were installed in the Maintenance Enforcement Program and Court Services offices. New closed circuit television cameras were installed at The Pas court office and Thompson sheriffs lock-up.

The division continued its ongoing investment in the First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS), as described below:

- Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) – Courts Division continued to partner with Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and the Centre for Education and Work to develop the Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process for diplomas in restorative justice for community justice workers. Manitoba Advanced Education and Training has provided financial assistance to train workplace assessors. The virtual learning network was launched in 2006 and the project provided basic training in computers, with particular emphasis on real-time communication tools. The virtual learning tool is available at www.communityjustice.ca. Manitoba, the Centre for Education and Work and MKO concluded the 6 year project which gave the MKO-FNJS the ability to grant workplace certification to community justice workers. This process allows for portfolios to be developed for the purpose of PLAR at post secondary institutions.
- MKO First Nations Justice Strategy – The MKO-FNJS is working to implement changes to the way that justice is administered in MKO First Nations communities in a manner that is culturally appropriate. This is done primarily through the use of community justice workers, community justice committees and volunteers. It focuses on restorative rather than retributive justice and utilizes healing, teaching, support and community restoration.

The following are other highlights of division initiatives in 2007/2008:

- Large Account Balance Program – The division implemented a program to target large balance accounts in 2006/2007 that have outstanding overdue fines totalling more than $2,000. The initiative is in its second year and collected $1,345,795.60 during the fiscal year.
- Maintenance Enforcement Program – The program is currently in the process of replacing its outdated computer system and has entered into an agreement with the Government of Alberta to purchase its Maintenance Information Management System (MIMS) computer system for $1.00. The department and ICT Services staff are currently working on the modifications to ensure that the Alberta system meets Manitoba's specific legislative and business process requirements.
- Provincial Court Front End Project – The Provincial Court Front End Project reformed the process at the "front end" of the criminal justice system (first appearance after arrest to a plea of guilty or the setting of a trial date). It included all domestic violence and all adult custody charges in Winnipeg. The final expansion to the project in Winnipeg took place early in 2008 to include all adult and youth out of custody charges, which represent the largest segment of charges within the Winnipeg court system. A specialized Front End Unit was created to provide comprehensive administrative support for all front end matters.
- Image Capturing Enforcement System - The City of Winnipeg continued their implementation of the Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES), commonly known as photo radar. During the year, 30 cameras were in 48 specified locations in the city and 10 mobile units were utilized. This ongoing initiative required Summary Convictions Court to process 134,610 tickets in 2007/2008.
- Digital Recording Project – The division is currently in the process of upgrading its current method of audio recording of court proceedings to a digital recording system. The department and ICT Services are working together to test and evaluate the software to ensure it satisfies Manitoba's business needs.

## Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriffs Service with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, management information systems, and facilities design and use. The branch is also responsible for the collection of court ordered family support and fines.

Highlights during the 2007/2008 year included:

- In 2007, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had more than 15,700 accounts and disbursed $49.8 million in maintenance payments to recipients and directed a total of $3.3 million to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs. The program also took the following enforcement actions against debtors: issued 2,789 federal garnishing orders, 6,078 regular garnishing orders and 92 pension garnishing orders; placed 1,619 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 356 summons by Sheriffs Service Civil Enforcement to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number of debtors (approximately 8.9 per cent) who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations.
- The Fine Collection Program processed $37.1 million ($19.8 million in provincial revenue) for provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that were paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time frames. In addition, over 39,605 active driver's licence holds were in place and 886 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts and seizing personal property) were taken for outstanding fines. Overall in 2007/2008, enforcement action resulted in a total of $9.2 million ($5.9 million in provincial revenue) in outstanding fines recovered which includes the large account balance.
- The Restitution Program received and disbursed $556.9 in restitution payments to victims of crime.

**5 (a) Court Services**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 4,714.2 | 79.00 | 5,511.7 | (797.5) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 1,650.9 | | 1,801.5 | (150.6) | |
| Recoverable from Part B – Capital | 0.0 | | (293.8) | 293.8 | 1 |

**Explanation**:

1. *Variance is due to vacant position surpluses and the maintenance information management system data migration and capital related salary expenses deferred to next year due to an extended planning phase, with a corresponding under-recovery from Part B -Capital.*

## Winnipeg Courts

The Winnipeg Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family), the Provincial Court (adult, youth, family and Summary Convictions Court). Services are also provided to seven circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The branch is also responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the needs of the Court of Queen's Bench's criminal and civil trials.

Branch highlights for 2007/2008 included:

- The Manitoba Court of Appeal centre opened 250 new files in the 2007 calendar year.
- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 17,585 new files and added 176,505 documents to the Court Registry System in the 2007/2008 fiscal year.

- The Provincial Court processed 50,819 new charges[9] (youth and adult) in Winnipeg Centre.
- Summary Convictions Court processed 218,184 new tickets (charges) issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. These included 83,574 regular Common Offence Notices[10] (CON tickets) and 134,610 ICES (photo radar) tickets.
- Twenty jury trials were held in Winnipeg and Winnipeg Jury Management issued 17,450 jury summonses (out of 30,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health cards).
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 136,596 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 2,953 transcript requests.
- The Review Board sat on 30 days and held 94 hearings for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2007/2008, the board dealt with a total of 89 patients. As of March 31, 2008, 79 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Vehicle Impoundment Registry maintained records for 3,229 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended, prohibited, with blood alcohol content over .08, refusing a breathalyzer, refusing or failing a field sobriety test, or committing prostitution related offences.
- A total of $5.9 million was collected and disbursed for the suitor's trust account under the garnishment of wages.

**5 (b) Winnipeg Courts**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 6,676.2 | 148.25 | 6,998.3 | (322.1) | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 1,281.9 | | 1,207.9 | 74.0 | |

## Regional Courts

The Regional Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) and the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family) outside Winnipeg. The regional courts structure provides decentralized court services in two regional centres, Thompson and Brandon. Services are provided in 12 court locations and 48 circuit court locations.

The branch also manages the Aboriginal Courtwork Program, which helps Aboriginal people develop a better understanding of their rights and obligations in the criminal justice system. These court workers explain the court process, the nature of the charges and possible results, help obtain lawyers for the accused and may also provide support in court. Their services are provided at court and circuit court locations throughout Manitoba.

The Regional Courts Branch works with Aboriginal communities to enhance their involvement in the court process. This is done, for example, through consultation with communities and with the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court to identify additional locations for the court to sit and by providing information to the Chief Judge to assist him in making decisions on the frequency of sittings. Regional Courts encourages First Nation communities to identify Elder roles in the court process and to promote regular participation at sittings of the Provincial Court in their communities. Through our agreements with the MKO and St. Theresa Point First Nation, Courts Division programs managed by Regional Courts enable communities to establish community justice workers who work with their respective First Nations to utilize traditional healing to bring offenders and the community to peaceful solutions, liaise with the police and the crown to foster understanding of community issues and provide the judiciary with options for culturally appropriate dispositions.

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[9] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 45,012 files in the 2007 calendar year, the Provincial Court processed 88,705 new adult and youth charges in the 2007/2008 fiscal year. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 50,819 charges in Winnipeg and 37,886 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently file reports statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

[10] CON tickets refer to provincial statute offences, Manitoba regulations and federal regulations covered in the *Contraventions Act*, and various other municipal bylaw offences.

Branch highlights for 2007/2008 included:

- The regional Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 4,081 new files and added 43,780 documents to the Court Registry System.
- The Provincial Court processed 37,886 new charges[11] (youth and adult) in the regional court offices.
- Three jury trials proceeded in the regions and 1,800 jury summonses were issued.
- The Aboriginal Courtwork Program assisted 10,625 clients.

**5 (c) Regional Courts**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 3,910.3 | 73.08 | 3,887.8 | 22.5 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 2,054.8 | | 2,095.5 | (40.7) | |

## Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims hearing officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitate the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with the substantive legal issues.

Over 160 justices of the peace provide judicial services in 14 court locations and over 60 communities under the judicial direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. There are three types of justices of the peace in Manitoba: judicial justices of the peace, staff justices of the peace and community justices of the peace. Judicial justices of the peace perform duties where independence from the executive and legislative branches of government is required such as conducting trials and sentencing hearings under *The Summary Convictions Act*, making protection orders under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, and issuing search warrants. Staff justices of the peace are located in court offices throughout the province and their duties include such matters as setting hearing dates, reviewing documents with an accused person and processing the laying of charges. Community justices of the peace are residents of communities across Manitoba, and their duties include swearing of Informations and issuing summonses, warrants, subpoenas and consent releases from custody.

Five hearing officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims court matters in 18 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2007/2008 included:

- Approval was given for the appointment of a twentieth judicial justice of the peace as a result of an increase in the volume of protection order applications under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*.

[11] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 45,012 files in the 2007 calendar year, the Provincial Court processed 88,705 new adult and youth charges in the 2007/2008 fiscal year. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 50,819 charges in Winnipeg and 37,886 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently file reports statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all justices of the peace through the office of the director of justice of the peace services under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. Training was also provided to judicial justices of the peace to enable more summary conviction trials to be heard in Winnipeg.
- A project manager, with the guidance of internal and external working groups, continued coordination of family law services funded through the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy, including the Child Support Recalculation Service.
- Enhancements continue to be introduced to the courts that fall within the Provincial Court Front End Project and the final Winnipeg expansion of the Front End Project occurred in youth and adult out of custody charges.
- Development of an electronic Provincial Court "rota" (scheduling) system continued.

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report, which is available on the Manitoba Courts website at www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

### 5 (d) Judicial Services

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 14,834.4 | 82.50 | 15,262.4 | (428.0) | 1 |
| Total Other Expenditures | 1,991.7 | | 1,903.9 | 87.8 | |

**Explanation**:

1. *Variance is mainly due to a vacant position and Front End Project expansion surpluses offset by retirement severance and vacation payments.*

## Sheriff Services

Sheriff Services is comprised of Winnipeg and regional Sheriff Services' offices.

Winnipeg operations are responsible for the security of 53 courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex and the security at seven circuit court locations. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband from entering the facility.

Regional operations has five offices located at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson which service 12 court and 48 circuit court locations.

The Sheriffs Service is responsible for the transport of all incarcerated persons to and from court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Staff also enforce all writs of seizure and sale, conduct evictions, arrest individuals on civil warrants and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

Branch highlights for 2007/2008 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported 6,159 prisoners to court, travelled 323,478 kilometres by road and 9,857 kilometres by air.
- Regional sheriffs transported 13,080 prisoners to court, traveled 741,364 kilometres by road and 87,232 kilometres by air.
- Manitoba Sheriffs Service provided security at 20 jury trials in Winnipeg and three in regional court offices.
- Sheriffs officers scanned 247,209 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Several officers across the province were re-certified in first aid and CPR training. Seven instructors received re-certification in PPCT (pressure point control tactics) and SETCAN Role Player Certification.
- Sheriffs served a total of 3,356 legal documents including protection orders and subpoenas (2,219 by Winnipeg officers; 1,137 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 321 writs of seizure and sale (277 by Winnipeg officers; 44 by regional officers).
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 5,325 sheriffs certificates provincially.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriffs certificates) was $260.2.

**5 (e) Sheriff Services**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Salaries | 5,983.8 | 88.97 | 5,722.5 | 261.3 | |
| Total Other Expenditures | 1,908.7 | | 1,850.5 | 58.2 | |

## Justice Initiatives Fund – Courts

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Courts Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

**5 (f) Justice Initiatives Fund**

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Allocation 2007/08 FTE | Allocation 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Alternatives – MKO -First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS) | 60.0 | | 60.0 | | |
| **Total** | **60.0** | | **60.0** | | |

# Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2007/2008 included desktop services, SAP support, government air, and existing assets including information systems projects and major computer applications.

- Desktop services refers to amortization of the capital cost of acquiring desktop computer equipment for use in Manitoba Justice.
- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information systems projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2008.

### 04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

| Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation | Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | FTE | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desktop services | 543.8 | | 543.9 | (0.1) | |
| SAP support | 340.0 | | 340.0 | | |
| Government air | 154.9 | | 154.9 | | |
| Amortization –Existing assets at March 31, 2008 | 662.0 | | 707.9 | (45.9) | |
| Interest expense | 493.2 | | 600.1 | (106.9) | 1 |
| **Total** | **2,193.9** | | **2,346.8** | **(152.9)** | |

**Explanation:**

1. *Replacement of the Maintenance Enforcement Program's outdated automated tracking system was extended pending an evaluation of a software upgrade.*

# Financial Information Section

## Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

| DETAILS | 2007/08 ESTIMATES $(000s) |
|---|---|
| **2007/08 MAIN ESTIMATES** | **$ 321,557.4** |
| **MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:** | |
| - Justice Initiatives | 2,071.1 |
| - Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases | 1,027.0 |
| **2007/08 ESTIMATE** | **$ 324,655.5** |

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

### for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **04-1** | **Administration & Finance** | | | | |
| 31.0 | (a) | Minister's Salary | 42.1 | 30.3 | 11.8 | |
| | (b) | Executive Support | | | | |
| 574.5 | | Salaries | 756.2 | 726.1 | 30.1 | |
| 96.8 | | Other Expenditures | 140.0 | 195.4 | (55.4) | |
| | (c) | Policy Development and Analysis | | | | |
| 452.4 | | Salaries | 426.4 | 380.6 | 45.8 | |
| 138.4 | | Other Expenditures | 156.9 | 111.3 | 45.6 | 1 |
| | (d) | Financial & Administrative Services | | | | |
| 1,260.2 | | Salaries | 1,172.5 | 1,095.0 | 77.5 | |
| 337.3 | | Other Expenditures | 484.6 | 383.7 | 100.9 | 2 |
| | (e) | Human Resource Services | | | | |
| 1,488.1 | | Salaries | 1,337.3 | 1,175.3 | 162.0 | |
| 219.0 | | Other Expenditures | 273.0 | 192.8 | 80.2 | 3 |
| | (f) | Computer Services | | | | |
| 1,805.7 | | Salaries | 1,649.8 | 1,389.2 | 260.6 | 4 |
| 857.4 | | Other Expenditures | 675.7 | 683.0 | (7.3) | |
| (605.4) | | Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital | (605.2) | (532.7) | (72.5) | |
| **6,655.4** | | **Subtotal 04-1** | **6,509.3** | **5,830.0** | **679.3** | |



1. *Policy Development & Analysis – Variance is primarily due to the redevelopment of* The Provincial Police Act.
2. *Financial & Administrative Services – Variance is mainly due to the accrual for insurance and risk claims incurred but not yet reported.*
3. *Human Resources – New furniture acquisitions in 2007/2008.*
4. *Computer Services – Increase in capital related salaries over the previous year and the utilization of business analysts in 2007/2008 to complete the cooperative justice system requirements definition for the next phase of the project.*

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

**for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year**

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **04-2 Criminal Justice** | | | | |
| | (a) Administration | | | | |
| 258.4 | Salaries | 211.7 | 226.2 | (14.5) | |
| 34.7 | Other Expenditures | 35.7 | 32.1 | 3.6 | |
| | (b) Prosecutions | | | | |
| 15,169.0 | Salaries | 15,182.4 | 13,459.0 | 1,723.4 | 5 |
| 3,063.9 | Other Expenditures | 6,871.3 | 3,425.9 | 3,445.4 | 6 |
| 742.3 | Witness Programs | 824.3 | 708.2 | 116.1 | |
| | (c) Provincial Policing | | | | |
| 85,200.1 | Gross Expenditures | 86,548.8 | 80,649.4 | 5,899.4 | 7 |
| (2,000.0) | Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives | (2,000.0) | (1,756.2) | (243.8) | |
| | (d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement | | | | |
| 1,428.2 | Salaries | 1,140.5 | 862.8 | 277.7 | 8 |
| 926.5 | Other Expenditures | 452.3 | 525.6 | (73.3) | |
| 285.3 | Programs | 147.6 | 107.4 | 40.2 | |
| | (e) Victim Services | | | | |
| 3,005.6 | Salaries | 2,813.0 | 2,559.7 | 253.3 | |
| 607.1 | Other Expenditures | 608.8 | 540.3 | 68.5 | |
| 190.0 | Grants | 190.0 | 156.8 | 33.2 | |
| | (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime | | | | |
| 2,945.2 | Other Expenditures | 4,266.8 | 3,191.0 | 1,075.8 | 9 |



5. *Prosecutions – Variance is mainly due to general salary and Manitoba Association of Crown Attorneys' salary increases.*
6. *Prosecutions – Variance is mainly due to allowances for future liabilities and increased travel to Thompson office due to staff shortages at that location.*
7. *Provincial Policing – Increases in police salaries, operating and maintenance budgets, funding for new members, an actuarial pension rate increase and increases for Aboriginal Policing and the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force.*
8. *Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement – Variance is primarily due to the filling of new positions in the Public Safety Investigations Unit and the Private Investigator & Security Guard program.*
9. *Compensation for Victims of Crime – Variance is primarily due to a reduction in the interest rate for discounting future costs and increased compensation costs from more claims pertaining to serious personal harm offences.*

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

**for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year**

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (g) | Law Enforcement Review Agency | | | | |
| 480.0 | | Salaries | 371.0 | 319.9 | 51.1 | |
| 174.8 | | Other Expenditures | 105.3 | 74.3 | 31.0 | |
| | (h) | Office of the Chief Medical Examiner | | | | |
| 871.6 | | Salaries | 922.0 | 860.4 | 61.6 | |
| 2,069.6 | | Other Expenditures | 2,042.1 | 1,886.0 | 156.1 | |
| 323.2 | | Inquest - Flin Flon Smelter | 87.0 | 87.8 | (0.8) | |
| 0.0 | (i) | Taman Inquiry | 468.7 | 2,661.3 | (2,192.6) | 10 |
| 66.0 | (j) | Justice Initiatives | 59.7 | 134.0 | (74.3) | 11 |
| **115,841.5** | | **Subtotal 04-2** | **121,349.0** | **110,711.9** | **10,637.1** | |



10. *Driskell/Taman Inquiry – The Driskell Inquiry was completed and a report issued at the end of 2006/2007. Expenditures for the Taman Inquiry were incurred in the final quarter of 2007/2008 for office set up, a commissioner and legal counsel.*
11. *Criminal Justice – Justice Initiatives – Variance is primarily due to non-recurring projects in 2006/2007 including Children On-Line Protection Initiative and the Provincial Police Act Redevelopment.*

# Manitoba Justice
## Expenditure Summary
### for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **04-3** | **Civil Justice** | | | | |
| | (a) | Manitoba Human Rights Commission | | | | |
| 1,389.8 | | Salaries | 1,437.7 | 1,390.3 | 47.4 | |
| 433.1 | | Other Expenditures | 450.1 | 514.3 | (64.2) | |
| | (b) | Legislative Counsel | | | | |
| 1,836.6 | | Salaries | 1,794.2 | 1,665.3 | 128.9 | |
| 344.6 | | Other Expenditures | 300.1 | 338.8 | (38.7) | |
| 85.0 | (c) | Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission | 85.0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | |
| | (d) | Family Law | | | | |
| 1,353.4 | | Salaries | 1,383.2 | 1,322.1 | 61.1 | |
| 164.3 | | Other Expenditures | 180.5 | 175.3 | 5.2 | |
| | (e) | Constitutional Law | | | | |
| 945.7 | | Salaries | 918.4 | 927.5 | (9.1) | |
| 225.0 | | Other Expenditures | 180.6 | 201.3 | (20.7) | |
| | (f) | Legal Aid Manitoba | | | | |
| 9,997.6 | | Salaries | 9,210.5 | 9,262.3 | (51.8) | |
| 10,542.8 | | Other Expenditures | 10,529.8 | 10,844.2 | (314.4) | 12 |
| **27,317.9** | | **Subtotal 04-3** | **26,470.1** | **26,726.4** | **(256.3)** | |



12. *Legal Aid Manitoba – Non-recurring accrual at 2006/2007 year end for private bar fees and disbursements.*

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

**for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year**

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **04-4** | **Corrections** | | | | |
| | (a) | Corporate Services | | | | |
| 2,006.7 | | Salaries | 1,600.1 | 1,589.5 | 10.6 | |
| 744.7 | | Other Expenditures | 650.6 | 557.1 | 93.5 | |
| | (b) | Adult Corrections | | | | |
| 77,404.2 | | Salaries | 83,252.0 | 77,173.3 | 6,078.7 | 13 |
| 12,335.9 | | Other Expenditures | 14,041.5 | 12,176.4 | 1,865.1 | 14 |
| 2,163.0 | | Programs and External Agencies | 1,951.3 | 1,470.4 | 480.9 | 15 |
| (5.0) | | Recoveries from Other Appropriations | (3.0) | (1.8) | (1.2) | |
| | (c) | Youth Corrections | | | | |
| 25,768.7 | | Salaries | 25,825.8 | 23,108.1 | 2,717.7 | 16 |
| 2,369.5 | | Other Expenditures | 3,201.9 | 2,274.8 | 927.1 | 17 |
| 1,752.9 | | Programs and External Agencies | 1,540.2 | 1,057.8 | 482.4 | 18 |
| 1,945.1 | (d) | Justice Initiatives | 1,942.1 | 1,995.3 | (53.2) | |
| **126,485.7** | | **Subtotal 04-4** | **134,002.5** | **121,400.9** | **12,601.6** | |

13. *Adult Corrections – Salaries - Variance is primarily due to general salary increases in 2007/2008 and retroactively for 2006/2007, staffing cost increases related to overcrowding in the institutions, new staffing costs for the Milner Ridge conversion to medium security plus an increase in workers compensation payments and statutory holiday payouts offset by a year over year reduction in overtime payments.*
14. *Adult Corrections – Operating - General increases for transportation, food, clothing, medicine, professional services and supplies related to increased adult population levels plus other administrative operating increases offset by non-recurring uniform costs from 2006/2007.*
15. *Adult Corrections – Programs –Increased costs related to the special needs and fine option programs, Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council and the community participation agreements.*
16. *Youth Corrections – Salaries – Variance is primarily due to general salary increases in 2007/2008 and retroactively for 2006/2007, increased costs related to overtime, severance and vacation payouts, full year costs of the gang suppression (Spotlight) unit and reopening of cottage "C" at Agassiz Youth Centre in June 2006.*
17. *Youth Corrections – Operating – Variance is mainly due to increased inmate food and transportation costs, full year costs of the gang suppression (Spotlight) unit in 2007/2008 and a lawsuit settlement at Agassiz Youth Centre.*
18. *Youth Corrections –Programs – Variance is due to new expenditures for the National Crime Prevention Centre Empowering Justice initiative in 2007/2008 and* Youth Criminal Justice Act *programming and court report increases.*

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

### for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **04-5** | **Courts** | | | | |
| | (a) | Court Services | | | | |
| 5,511.7 | | Salaries | 4,714.2 | 4,492.2 | 222.0 | |
| 1,801.5 | | Other Expenditures | 1,650.9 | 1,743.2 | (92.3) | |
| (293.8) | | Recoveries from Other Appropriations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | (b) | Winnipeg Courts | | | | |
| 6,998.3 | | Salaries | 6,676.2 | 6,447.7 | 228.5 | |
| 1,207.9 | | Other Expenditures | 1,281.9 | 1,299.2 | (17.3) | |
| | (c) | Regional Courts | | | | |
| 3,887.8 | | Salaries | 3,910.3 | 3,712.0 | 198.3 | |
| 2,095.5 | | Other Expenditures | 2,054.8 | 2,077.3 | (22.5) | |
| | (d) | Judicial Services | | | | |
| 15,262.4 | | Salaries | 14,834.4 | 14,393.3 | 441.1 | 19 |
| 1,903.9 | | Other Expenditures | 1,991.7 | 1,800.5 | 191.2 | |
| | (e) | Sheriff Services | | | | |
| 5,722.5 | | Salaries | 5,983.8 | 5,601.0 | 382.8 | |
| 1,850.5 | | Other Expenditures | 1,908.7 | 1,991.8 | (83.1) | |
| 60.0 | (f) | Justice Initiatives | 60.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | |
| **46,008.2** | | **Subtotal 04-5** | **45,066.9** | **43,618.2** | **1,448.7** | |
| **2,346.8** | **04-6** | **Costs Related To Capital Assets** | **2,193.9** | **2,040.0** | **153.9** | |
| **324,655.5** | | **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** | **335,591.7** | **310,327.4** | **25,264.3** | |



19. *Judicial Services – Variance is primarily due to salary increases for the judges, masters and justices of the peace plus administrative staff general salary increases in 2007/2008 and retroactively for 2006/2007.*

# Manitoba Justice

## Expenditure Summary

**for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year**

| 2007/08 Estimate $(000s) | | Appropriation | 2007/08 Actual $(000s) | 2006/07 Actual $(000s) | Increase (Decrease) $(000s) | Variance Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation** | | | | |
| 6,655.4 | (1) | Administration & Finance | 6,509.3 | 5,830.0 | 679.3 | |
| 115,841.5 | (2) | Criminal Justice | 121,349.0 | 110,711.9 | 10,637.1 | |
| 27,317.9 | (3) | Civil Justice | 26,470.1 | 26,726.4 | (256.3) | |
| 126,485.7 | (4) | Corrections | 134,002.5 | 121,400.9 | 12,601.6 | |
| 46,008.2 | (5) | Courts | 45,066.9 | 43,618.2 | 1,448.7 | |
| 2,346.8 | (6) | Costs Related To Capital Assets | 2,193.9 | 2,040.0 | 153.9 | |
| **324,655.5** | | **Total** | **335,591.7** | **310,327.4** | **25,264.3** | |

# Manitoba Justice

## Revenue Summary by Source

## for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 with comparative figures for the previous year

| Actual 2006/07 | Actual 2007/08 | Increase (Decrease) | Source | Actual 2007/08 | Estimate 2007/08 | Variance | Explanation Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **GOVERNMENT OF CANADA** | | | | |
| 372.0 | 435.3 | 63.3 | Aboriginal Court Worker Program | 435.3 | 435.3 | 0.0 | |
| 681.1 | 693.7 | 12.6 | Child Centered Family Justice Fund | 693.7 | 693.7 | 0.0 | |
| 1,170.0 | 1,398.7 | 228.7 | Federal Investment Fund (Legal Aid) | 1,398.7 | 1,235.9 | 162.8 | 1 |
| 3,441.0 | 3,422.6 | (18.4) | Legal Aid Agreement | 3,422.6 | 3,441.0 | (18.4) | |
| 411.0 | 1,031.2 | 620.2 | Special Projects | 1,031.2 | 978.5 | 52.7 | 2 |
| 6,432.5 | 6,432.5 | 0.0 | Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement | 6,432.5 | 6,432.6 | (0.1) | |
| **12,507.6** | **13,414.0** | **906.4** | **Sub-Total** | **13,414.0** | **13,217.0** | **197.0** | |
| | | | **OTHER REVENUE** | | | | |
| 488.3 | 484.0 | (4.3) | Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre) | 484.0 | 489.3 | (5.3) | |
| 2,495.6 | 2,417.5 | (78.1) | Cost Recovery from Municipalities (RCMP) | 2,417.5 | 2,521.8 | (104.3) | 3 |
| 3,193.4 | 3,362.5 | 169.1 | Cost Recovery from Victims' Assistance Trust Fund | 3,362.5 | 3,362.5 | 0.0 | 4 |
| 41.0 | 72.3 | 31.3 | Escheats to the Crown | 72.3 | 50.0 | 22.3 | |
| 23,811.9 | 25,644.0 | 1,832.1 | Fines and Costs | 25,644.0 | 25,681.4 | (37.4) | 5 |
| 7,467.3 | 7,181.5 | (285.8) | Law Fees | 7,181.5 | 6,690.4 | 491.1 | 6 |
| 2,680.7 | 2,749.1 | 68.4 | Sundry | 2,749.1 | 2,645.9 | 103.2 | 7 |
| **40,178.2** | **41,910.9** | **1,732.7** | **Sub-Total** | **41,910.9** | **41,441.3** | **469.6** | |
| **52,685.8** | **55,324.9** | **2,639.1** | **TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE** | **55,324.9** | **54,658.3** | **666.6** | |

***Explanation Number:***

1. ***Legal Aid Federal Investment Fund - $162.8 Over Estimate and $228.7 Over 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Variance over estimate is due a change in rules governing what types of projects qualify and meet the current criteria for funding from the fund.*
   *Variance over actual is primarily due to funding received in 2007/2008 relating to 2006/2007 and 2003/2004, revenue which had not been set up as a receivable due to uncertainty regarding qualification for funding.*

2. ***Special Projects - $620.2 Over 2006/2007 Actual***
   *New federal revenue for 2007/2008 includes: National Crime Prevention Centre Empowering Justice Initiative, Restorative Justice Conference, National Flagging System for High Risk Offenders, Intensive Rehabilitative and Custody Supervision program and Contraventions Act for French language services in rural areas.*

3. ***Cost Recovery from Municipalities (RCMP Services) - $104.3.under Estimate and $78.1 under 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Two municipalities, due to a decrease in population based on the 2006 Census, are no longer required to pay for RCMP policing services.*

4. ***Cost Recovery from Victims' Assistance Trust Fund - $169.1 Over 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Increase in expenditures related to the Victim Services –Domestic Violence Intervention Unit and Victim Services grants for which equivalent amounts are transferred from the trust fund to revenue.*

5. ***Fines and Costs - $1,832.1 Over 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Variance over actual is due to an increase in volume of photo enforcement tickets issued due to deployment of additional mobile units and an increase in low end speeding fines.*

6. ***Law Fees - $491.1 Over Estimate and $285.8 under 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Variance over estimate is primarily due to increase in probate fees which are assessed on the value of estates.*
   *Variance under actual is due to a year-over-year decrease in the number of applications filed by approximately 3,200 documents.*

7. ***Sundry Revenue –$103.2 Over Estimate and $68.4 Over 2006/2007 Actual***
   *Variance over estimate is primarily due to MPI increased funding for the auto theft suppression program in Corrections, MPI salary replacement for employee personal vehicle accident claims, additional revenue from suitors and bail funds forfeitures, family allowance and vehicle impoundment offset by a reduction in federal per diems for prisoners held in provincial facilities.*
   *Variance over actual is mainly due to increases in bail forfeitures and the number of vehicle impoundments.*

# Manitoba Justice

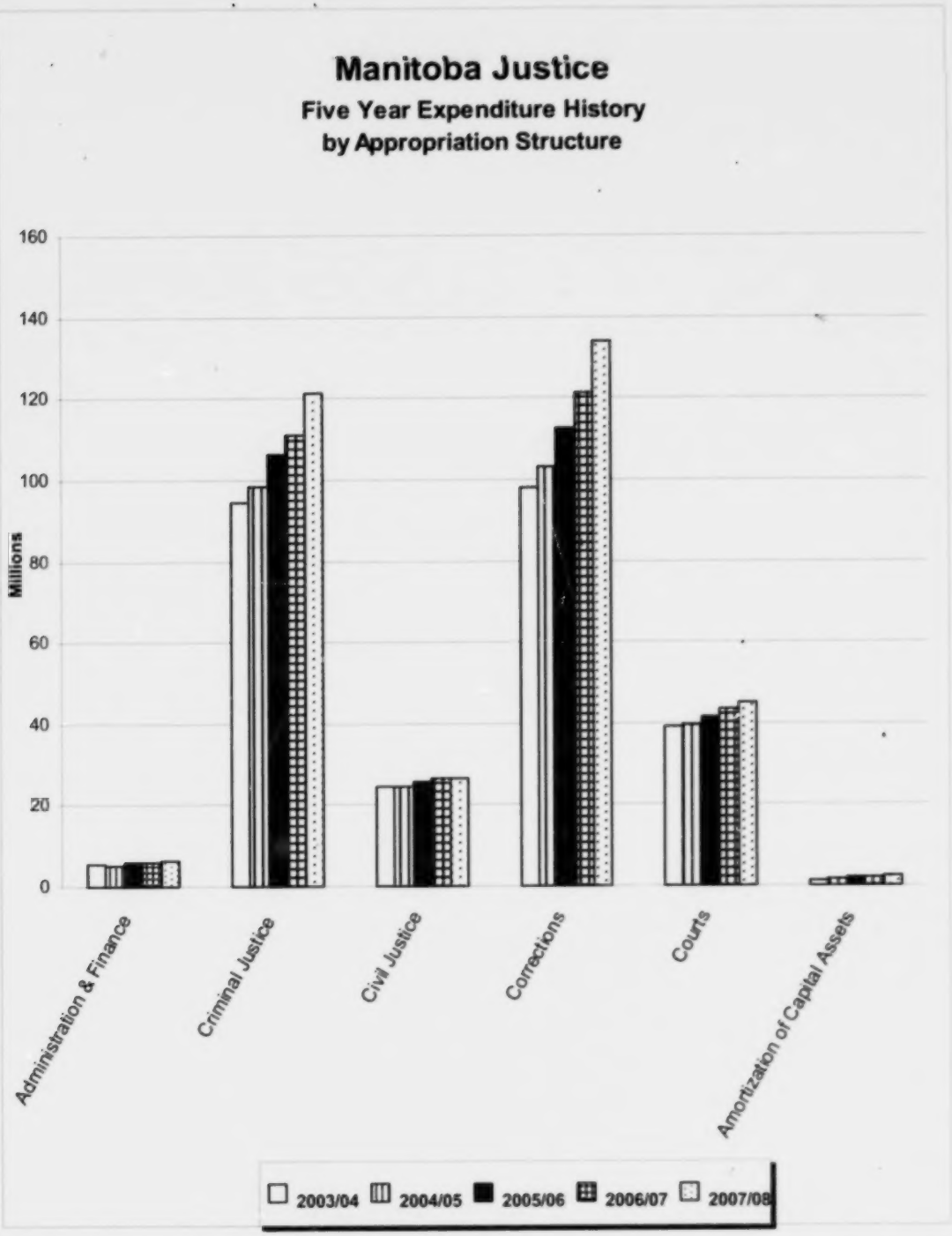
## Historical Information

### Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)

### For Years Ending March 31, 2004 to March 31, 2008

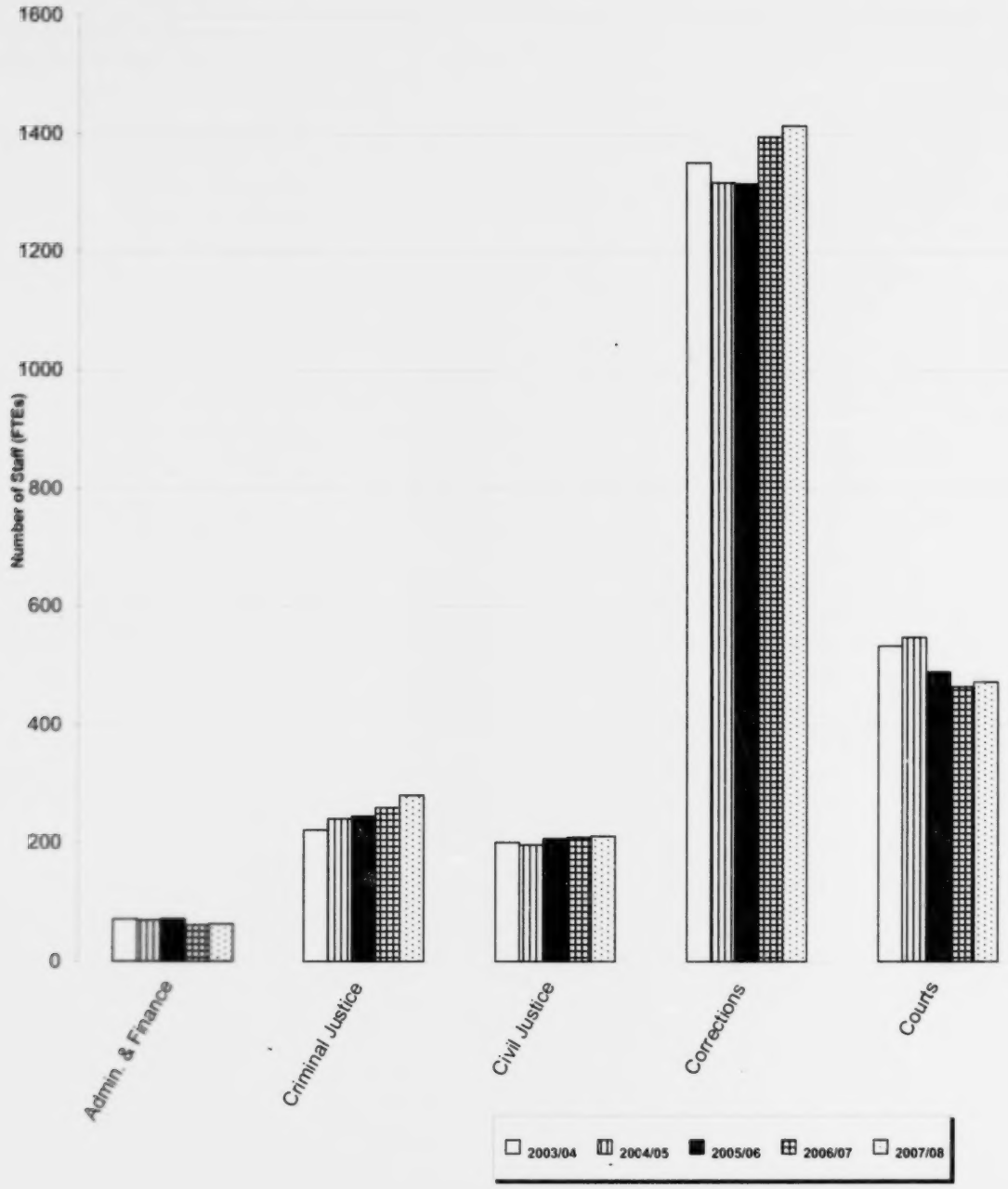
| APPROPRIATION | Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003/04 | | 2004/05 | | 2005/06 | | 2006/07 | | 2007/08 | |
| | FTE | $(000's) | FTE | $(000's) | FTE | $(000's) | FTE | $(000's) | FTE | $(000's) |
| 04-1 Admin. & Finance | 70.34 | 5,673.0 | 69.50 | 5,313.9 | 70.50 | 5,869.1 | 60.50 | 5,830.0 | 63.50 | 6,509.3 |
| 04-2 Criminal Justice | 222.30 | 94,399.5 | 240.80 | 98,189.9 | 244.80 | 106,142.8 | 259.80 | 110,831.3 | 279.30 | 121,349.0 |
| 04-3 Civil Justice | 200.00 | 24,330.9 | 196.00 | 24,656.2 | 207.50 | 25,486.7 | 208.50 | 26,607.0 | 211.50 | 26,470.1 |
| 04-4 Corrections | 1,350.30 | 97,825.2 | 1,317.14 | 102,931.5 | 1,315.14 | 112,564.7 | 1,394.04 | 121,400.9 | 1,413.23 | 134,002.5 |
| 04-5 Courts | 534.05 | 39,273.0 | 548.80 | 39,584.5 | 489.80 | 41,326.1 | 463.80 | 43,618.2 | 471.80 | 45,066.9 |
| 04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets | | 1,327.8 | | 1,619.4 | | 1,878.7 | | 2,040.0 | | 2,193.9 |
| **Total** | **2,376.99** | **262,829.4** | **2,372.24** | **272,295.4** | **2,327.74** | **293,268.1** | **2,386.64** | **310,327.4** | **2,439.33** | **335,591.7** |

Adjusted figures reflect historical data on a comparable basis in those appropriations affected by a reorganization during the years under review.


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Expenditure History
by Appropriation Structure
Millions
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Administration & Finance
Criminal Justice
Civil Justice
Corrections
Courts
Amortization of Capital Assets
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08

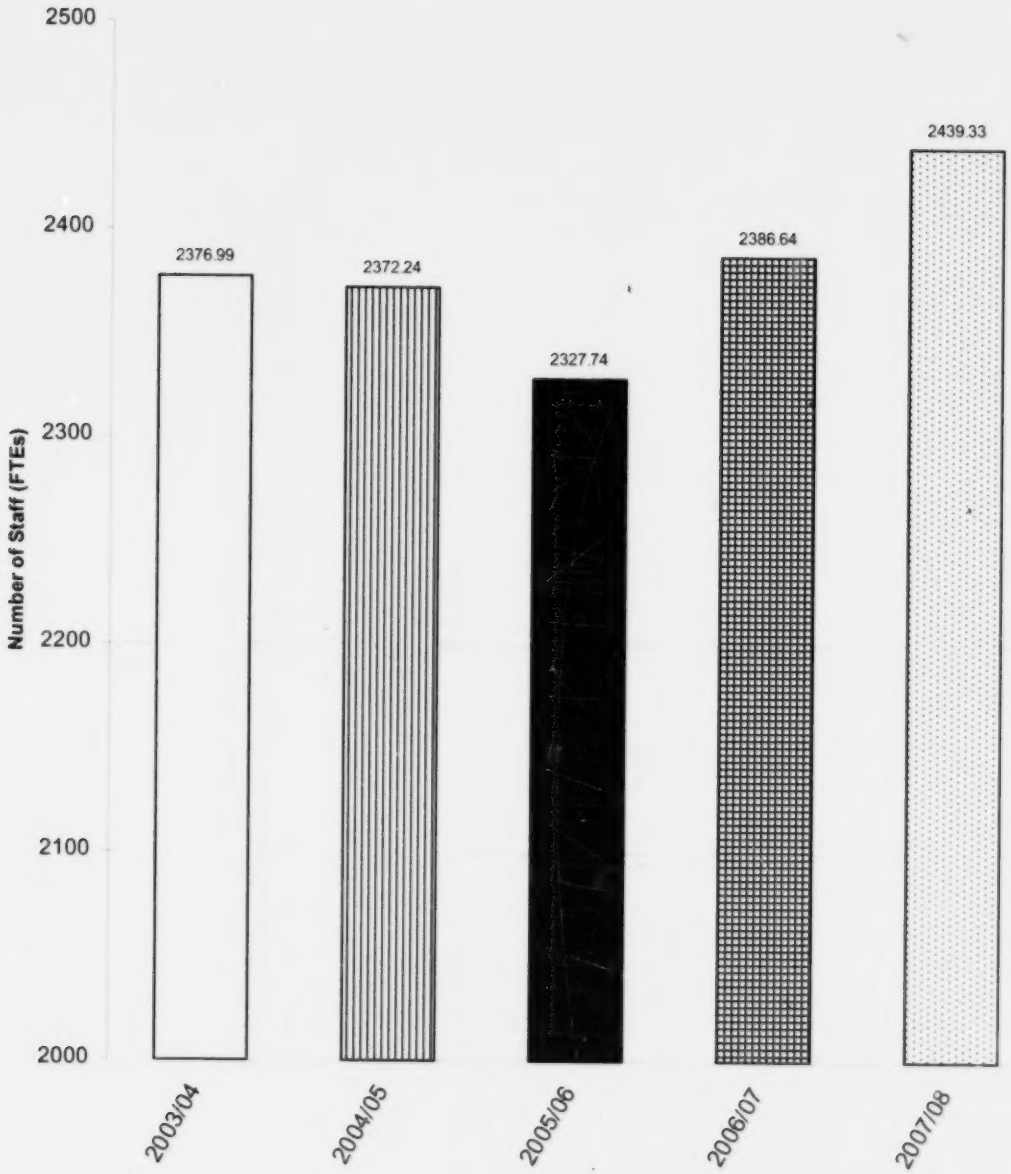
# Manitoba Justice

## Five Year Staffing History by Operating Divisions



# Manitoba Justice

## Five Year Staffing History
## (Total Department)



# Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2007/2008 reporting year. This is the third year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a performance measurement section, in a standardized format, in their annual reports.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

For more information on performance reporting and the Manitoba government, visit www.manitoba.ca/performance.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

## Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent, but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated vision of *"a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, trusted, effective and understood."*

Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters that the system must handle.

Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the table below.

| What is being measured and using what indicator? | Why is it important to measure this? | Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)? | What is the 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? | What is the trend over time? | Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) *Safer* communities, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces. | Strong and effective policing enhances safety in Manitoba communities.<br><br>Manitoba Justice funds direct RCMP provincial police services, and the province also provides grants to support major municipal police forces. | This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis.<br><br>Manitoba was second highest among the provinces in 2000, with 187 police officers per 100,000 population. | In the 2007 calendar year, *Manitoba had* the second highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada with 204 per 100,000 population.<br><br>See Figure 1 below. | Manitoba has *maintained* a ranking of second or third highest among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2003 – 2007).<br><br>The actual per capita number has increased from 187 to 204 since 2000. | Policing has been strengthened throughout the province with funding for a significant number of additional police officers to serve Winnipeg, Brandon, rural and northern Manitoba.<br><br>Budget 2007 committed funding for 30 additional police officers to be added in Winnipeg, Brandon and the RCMP. |
| (2) Safer communities, by measuring the number of operations in problem properties (including drug, sniff and prostitution houses) closed by the Public Safety Investigations Unit (PSIU). | Manitoba enacted *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act* to target properties that continually and habitually cause problems.<br><br>These problem properties include fortified buildings, places where drugs are sold or used, alcohol is sold without a licence, sniff is made available, and prostitution and related activities are taking place. | *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* came into force on February 19, 2002.<br><br>Thirty-six operations were closed in 2003, the first full year of operations for the PSIU. | In the 2007 calendar year, 69 operations in problem properties were closed in Manitoba.[12] | The number of operations closed has been increasing over the past five years.<br><br>From the 2002 establishment of the PSIU through to the end of the 2007 calendar year, 273 operations in problem properties have been closed in Manitoba.<br><br>See Figure 2 below. | Budget 2007 added three positions (two investigators and one support staff) to support Manitoba's Public Safety Investigations Unit.<br><br>By way of a partnership between Manitoba Justice and Manitoba Family Services and Housing, two new investigative positions are being dedicated to public housing properties. |
| (3) Aboriginal justice, by measuring the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs. | Making justice processes more respectful of Aboriginal cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice.<br><br>First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive. | The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was established in 1991. | An estimated 29 per cent[13] for the 2007 calendar year. | Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing.<br><br>Estimated percentages only, however, are available at this time. | During 2007/2008, the RCMP under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) policed nine First Nations communities – an increase from five communities in 2006/2007. |

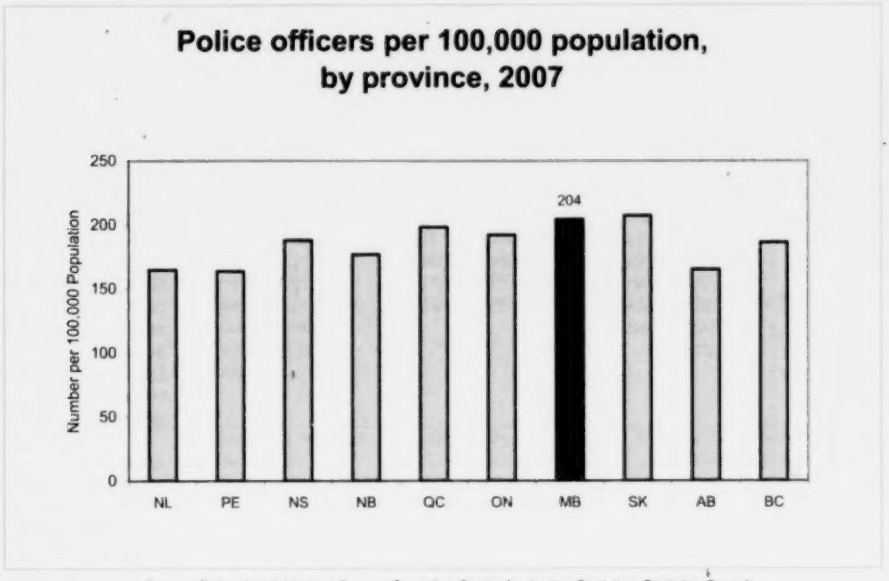
[12] The PSIU's statistical reporting strategy has been modified from a fiscal year format (used in last year's annual report) to a calendar year format (used in this year's annual report).

[13] Manitoba Justice is working with the federal government's RCMP Aboriginal Policing Directorate to refine the methodology for calculating annual percentages.

| What is being measured and using what indicator? | Why is it important to measure this? | Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)? | What is the 2007/2008 result (current year) or most recent available data? | What is the trend over time? | Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (4) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba adult incarceration rate as compared to other provinces. | Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration. | This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis.<br><br>Manitoba had the second highest incarceration rates among provinces in 1999/2000 with 129 inmates in custody per 100,000 adult population. | Manitoba's 2005/2006 adult incarceration rate was the second highest of all Canadian provinces with 150 inmates in custody per 100,000 adult population.<br><br>See Figure 3 below. | Manitoba has had the second highest rate among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2001/2002 – 2005/2006). | In order to manage increasing offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities.<br><br>Budget 2007 committed new funding to increase staffing and support services at the Brandon, Dauphin, Portage and Headingley correctional centres.<br><br>A capital project was commenced during the year to expand capacity at Milner Ridge Correctional Centre and also facilitate its conversion to a medium risk facility. |
| (5) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba youth incarceration rate as compared to other provinces. | Manitoba is committed to strengthening sanctions for serious youth crime, particularly crimes of violence. | This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis.<br><br>Manitoba was second highest among the provinces in 1999/2000 with 30.1 young persons in custody per 10,000 youth population. | Manitoba's 2005/2006 youth incarceration rate was the second highest of all Canadian provinces with 20.6 young persons in custody per 10,000 youth population.<br><br>See Figure 4 below. | Manitoba has had the second highest rate among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2001/2002 – 2005/2006). | The Premier of Manitoba led a community mission to Ottawa in September 2007 to press for urgent national action to amend the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* to deal more effectively with repeat young offenders and youth motor vehicle theft offenders. |
| (6) Maintaining the integrity of the justice system, particularly access to justice, by measuring the average time from first appearance to disposition in Provincial Court.[14] | A core element of the department's mission is to provide mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters.<br><br>Time to disposition is a measure of the justice system's capacity to resolve matters in a reasonable amount of time.<br><br>This indicator measures the average amount of time it takes to dispose of a charge not including charges where a warrant for arrest was issued by the Court. | 2006/2007 marks the first year that data is available for this indicator.<br><br>In 2006/2007, 57% of charges in the Provincial Court were disposed of within four months and 75% of charges were disposed of within eight months.<br><br>See Figure 5 below. | 2007/2008 data will be available when it is published in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba, 2007-2008*. | Trend data will be available in future years' reports. | Process reviews, improved procedures and information technology are being employed to address the growing legal complexity of cases in the justice system.<br><br>Led by the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, the internationally recognized Front End Project has achieved success in fast-tracking domestic violence cases through the justice system.<br><br>The project was expanded in 2008 and now includes all adult matters and all youth out-of-custody matters. |

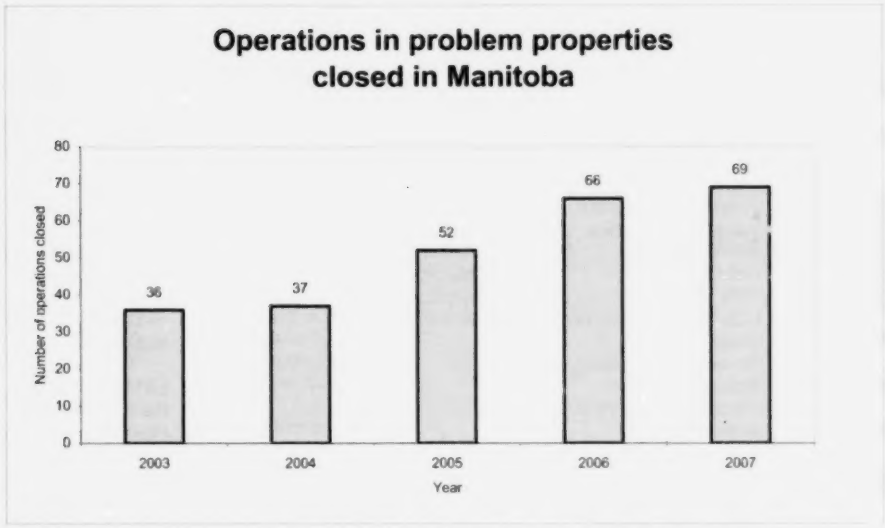
[14] More detailed information on this indicator is available in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba, 2006-2007* at http://manitobacourts.gov.mb.ca/pdf/annual_report_2006-2007.pdf.

**Figure 1:**



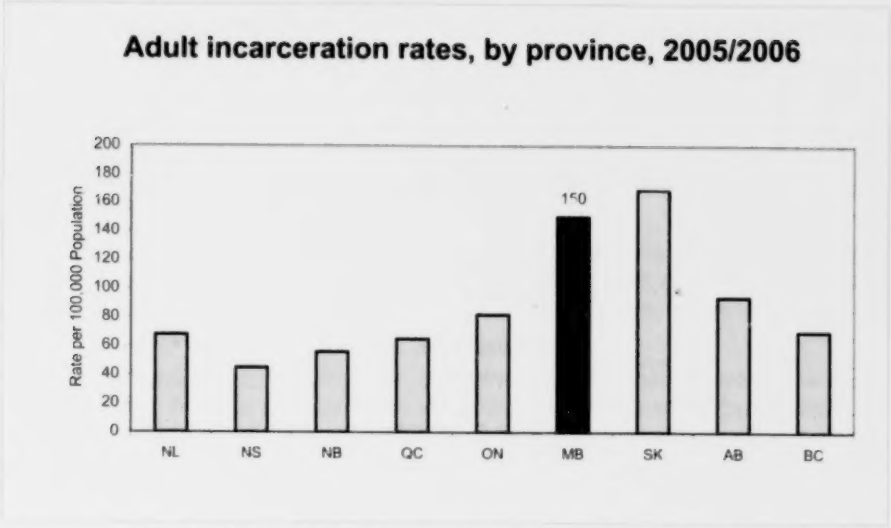

Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

**Figure 2:**



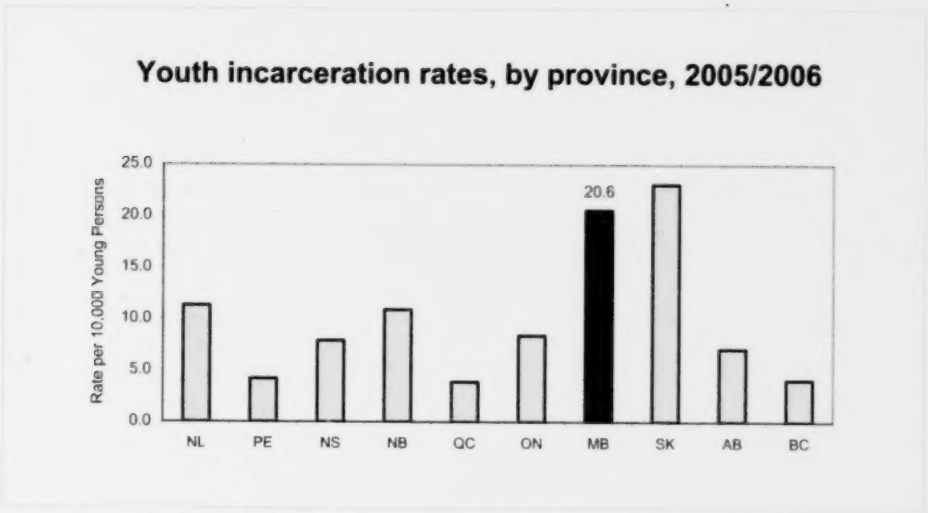

Source: Manitoba Justice Public Safety Investigations Unit

**Figure 3:**



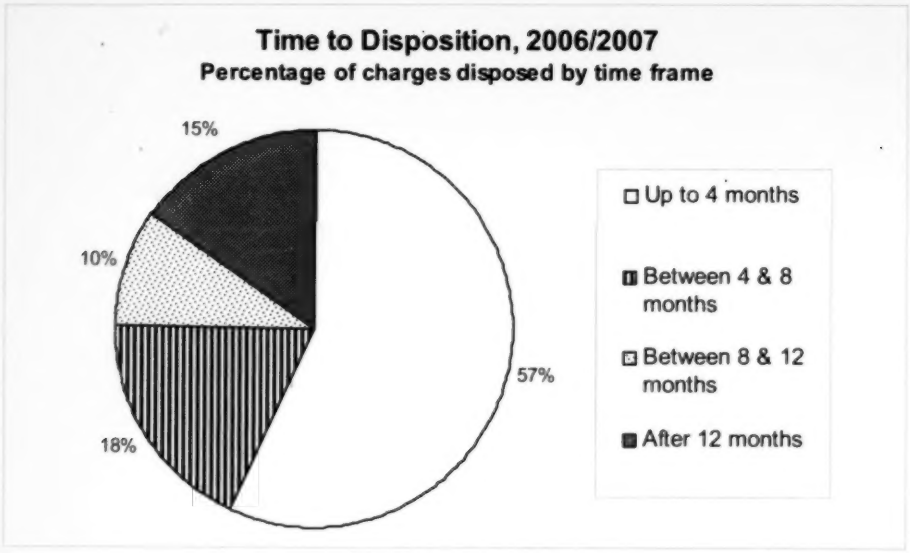

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

**Figure 4:**




Source: Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

**Figure 5:**




Source: Manitoba Courts

# The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

*The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act* came into effect in April 2007. This law gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Manitoba public service, and strengthens protection from reprisal. The act builds on protections already in place under other statutes, as well as collective bargaining rights, policies, practices and processes in the Manitoba public service.

Wrongdoing under the act may be: contravention of federal or provincial legislation; an act or omission that endangers public safety, public health or the environment; gross mismanagement; or, knowingly directing or counseling a person to commit a wrongdoing. The act is not intended to deal with routine operational or administrative matters.

A disclosure made by an employee in good faith, in accordance with the act, and with a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has been or is about to be committed is considered to be a disclosure under the act, whether or not the subject matter constitutes wrongdoing. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine if action is required under the act, and must be reported in a department's annual report in accordance with Section 18 of the act.

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Justice, The Office of the Public Trustee, Civil Legal Services, and Legal Aid Manitoba for fiscal year 2007/2008:

| **Information Required Annually**<br>**(per Section 18 of The Act)** | **Fiscal Year 2007/2008** |
|---|---|
| The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on.<br>*Subsection 18(2)(a)* | **NIL** |
| The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure.<br>*Subsection 18(2)(b)* | **NIL** |
| In the case of an investigation that results in a finding of wrongdoing, a description of the wrongdoing and any recommendations or corrective actions taken in relation to the wrongdoing, or the reasons why no corrective action was taken.<br>*Subsection 18(2)(c)* | **NIL** |

# Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2007/2008, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions ($435.8) and the co-operative justice system ($654.1). This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

## Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

| DETAILS | 2007/08 ESTIMATES $(000s) |
|---|---|
| **2007/08 MAIN ESTIMATES** | **$4,050.9** |
| **MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:** | |
| - Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases | |
| **2007/08 ESTIMATE** | **$4,050.9** |

**Capital Investment**

| Actual 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. | Actual 2006/07 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,089.9 | 4,050.9 | (2,961.0) | 1 | 1,336.3 | (246.4) | 2 |

**Explanation Numbers:**

1. *Maintenance Enforcement automated tracking system redevelopment and conversion to digital audio recording in courtrooms was extended pending an evaluation of software upgrades.*
2. *Year-over-year reduction in hardware acquisitions for Courts digital audio recording conversion and non-recurring furniture and document scanner acquisitions in 2006/2007.*

# Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funding is allocated from the Enabling Appropriation (26-3). Actual expenditures are recorded in the sub-appropriations of those divisions of Justice that made the specific expenditures.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Aboriginal justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

### 2007/2008 Justice Initiatives Projects and Allocations

**Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services** – This project supported the development of proposals to address Aboriginal justice issues with the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO). At 2007/2008 year end, the partners commenced work on a new focus of community crime prevention efforts with more direct and immediate benefits to Aboriginal communities. Total project funding: $2,258.0; 2007/2008 funding level: $500.0.

**Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg and Southern Chiefs Organization – Onashowewin** – This community-based Aboriginal justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. Total project funding: $1,342.3; 2007/2008 funding level: $250.0.

**Community Alternatives – First Nations Justice Strategy** – This funding provides for the expansion and enhancement of restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. (Manitoba Justice currently provides in-kind funding of approximately $200.0 through division-based programs.) Total project funding: $180.0; 2007/2008 funding level: $60.0.

**Crime Prevention** – The Manitoba Justice Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. Total 2007/2008 funding level (ongoing funding): $52.5

**Federal/Provincial/Territorial Justice Ministers Meeting** – Justice Ministers meet once annually to discuss a substantial agenda, approve recommendations for legislation and policy changes from Deputy Ministers and senior justice officials, and provide direction to working groups and committees. The 2007 meeting was held in Winnipeg on November 14-16. Total 2007/2008 funding: $14.2.

**First Nations Policing Policy - MKO Regional Consultation Funding** – A contribution agreement with the federal government and MKO is providing the support for studying four policing options for the 26 MKO First Nations of Northern Manitoba. Total project funding - $409.9; 2007/2008 funding level: $24.1.

**Healthy Child Manitoba** – Led by the Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet, Healthy Child Manitoba bridges departments and governments and, together with the community, works to improve the well-being of Manitoba's children and youth. Manitoba Justice contributes towards a co-ordinator of networking services for the Manitoba

Strategy Responding to Sexually Exploited Children & Youth. Total project funding: $85.0; 2007/2008 funding level: $15.0.

**Justice Mission to Ottawa** – This mission took place on September 20-21, 2007 and was led by Premier Gary Doer and included a delegation of politicians, mayors, police chiefs and others. The Premier met with the Prime Minister and the full delegation met with the federal Justice Minister requesting stronger penalties for youth involved in serious crimes, especially auto theft, eliminating two-for-one remand credits, allowing first-degree murder charges for gang-related homicides and making auto theft and drive-by shootings indictable offences. Total 2007/2008 funding: $27.7.

**Lighthouses** – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. Manitoba Justice funded 33 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 17 sites in rural Manitoba in 2007/2008. Annual funding for each site is $12.0. Total project funding: $3,584.7; 2007/2008 funding level: $734.4.

**New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency** – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. Total project funding: $1,290.1; 2007/2008 funding level: $177.2.

**Safe Schools Manitoba** – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, Manitoba Justice, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. Total project funding from Manitoba Justice: $364.0; 2007/2008 funding level: $66.0.

**SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans** – The SafetyAid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a SafetyAid team and SafetyAid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. Total project funding: $660.0; 2007/2008 funding level: $150.0.

**Justice Initiatives Fund**

| Allocated 2007/08 $(000s) | Estimate 2007/08 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. | Allocated 2006/07 $(000s) | Variance Over (Under) $(000s) | Expl. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,071.1 | 2,250.0 | (178.9) | 1 | 2,191.5 | (120.4) | 2 |

**Explanation Number:**

1. *Based on the above noted approvals, a total allocation of $2,071.1 was made to Manitoba Justice. Actual expenditures, however, were $2,061.8, the details of which are provided with the originating division. The balance of available funds ($178.9) remained unallocated at year-end.*
2. *Variance is due to year-over-year decreased funding for community based justice initiatives which were transferred to the department and non-recurring projects from 2006/2007.*

**Five Year Funding Allocation Summary**

| 2003/04 $(000s) | 2004/05 $(000s) | 2005/06 $(000s) | 2006/07 $(000s) | 2007/08 $(000s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,019.3 | 2,022.6 | 2,012.4 | 2,191.5 | 2,071,1 |

# Sustainable Development

## Principles and Guidelines

Manitoba Justice is committed to carrying out its role and mission in concert with the spirit of *The Sustainable Development Act.*

The act states the seven principles of sustainable development are: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities.

The department's ongoing provision for policing, crime prevention, public safety and Aboriginal justice initiatives best illustrate Manitoba Justice's contribution to the sustainable principles of prevention, shared responsibility and understanding and global responsibility.

**Prevention**

Prevention is defined as anticipating and preventing or mitigating significant adverse economic, environmental, human health and social effects of decisions and actions. It pays particular attention to decisions that may not have entirely certain results, but which, on reasonable and well-informed grounds, appear to pose serious threats to the economy, the environment, human health and social well-being.

Even though many elements of the Manitoba Justice's core service delivery operation are focused on addressing crimes that have already been committed, the department has stepped out beyond traditional roles to aid in prevention by developing and partnering with other governmental and external agencies on a variety of innovative crime prevention initiatives.

Highlights of Justice initiatives in 2007/2008 that furthered the goal of preventing crime are outlined below.

- A new electronic monitoring initiative to track high risk auto thieves was developed for implementation.
- The department introduced major amendments to Manitoba's *Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* that provide the ability to seize property that would otherwise be used to commit crimes or be bought with the proceeds from crime.
- Firearms amnesty was held to allow Manitobans the opportunity to rid their homes of firearms and other weapons that could pose as a threat if stolen and ending up in the wrong hands. Over 400 firearms were returned to the police that no longer pose as a potential threat of being used in the commission of a crime.
- Manitoba Justice continued to expand and support the successful Lighthouses Program to help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours. In 2007/2008, the Minister of Justice announced the fiftieth new Lighthouse site as one of four established at Gilbert Park and Norquay School in Winnipeg, Wapanohk School in Thompson and in Black River.
- The Manitoba Attorney General Safer Communities Awards, the National Crime Prevention Strategy Award and the Excellence in Law Enforcement Awards continue to be presented to recipients each year to recognize organizations and individuals who make outstanding contributions to crime prevention in Manitoba.
- Amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* extended Manitoba's automatic driver's licence suspension sanctions to ensure that people convicted of criminal street-racing offences face suspensions ranging from one year to a possible lifetime suspension.
- Legislation was introduced to build on the success of Manitoba's innovative, high-risk witness management program to provide additional protection to witnesses in criminal cases who are assessed to be at risk of injury or death because of testifying.
- Expansion of the Public Safety Investigations Unit allowed for the closure of 69 operations in problem properties during the 2007 calendar year in accordance with *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act.*

- The department continued to notify Manitobans of high-risk sex offenders by way of bulletins on the Justice website. Pictures and descriptions of offenders that Manitoba police services have made fully public through a formal notification are posted on the site.
- The department provided ongoing support for a variety of innovative crime prevention initiatives including the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, the Manitoba Meth Strategy, the Manitoba Strategy on Mental Health and Addictions, Healthy Child Manitoba and Safe Schools Manitoba.

**Shared Responsibility and Understanding**

The department considers its Aboriginal justice initiatives to be good examples of shared responsibility and understanding. This principle is defined as actions that foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. The actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

Manitoba Justice's Aboriginal justice objectives are focused on several areas, including encouraging and supporting the development of Aboriginal policing programs, addressing the needs of Aboriginal accused and sentenced offenders, and supporting the development of Aboriginal justice programs and services.

In 2007/2008, Manitoba Justice can highlight the following accomplishments in the area of Aboriginal Justice.

- Manitoba sponsored the National Courtwork project to develop a national set of occupational standards that will serve to (1) recognize the extensive range and depth of courtworkers' occupational skills; (2) establish a national standard of competence for the courtwork profession; and (3) ensure that Aboriginal languages, values and cultures are an integral part of training and evaluation initiatives at the local and national levels.
- As part of the First Nations Justice Strategy, the Courts Division continued its partnership with Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and the Centre of Education & Work to develop the Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process for diplomas in restorative justice for community justice workers. Manitoba Advanced Training and Education also provided funding to train workplace assessors. Completion of this six year project gave the MKO-FNJS the ability to grant workplace certification to community justice workers. The virtual learning network for community justice workers is available at www.communityjustice.ca.
- Ongoing support was provided to Onashowewin, a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg.
- The Corrections Division increased its community participation agreements with three additional First Nations communities for community corrections services.
- The department maintained its federal-provincial agreement with the Dakota Ojibway Police Service to provide Aboriginal police services to five First Nations communities and also supported the RCMP to expand the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) from five to nine First Nations communities. One additional agreement with Buffalo Point under the FNCPS was also finalized in 2007/2008.

**Global Responsibility**

Global responsibility is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems.

The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba advocated for a number of changes intended to improve the administration of justice across Canada through annual conferences of federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for justice. Some highlights for the 2007/2008 fiscal year included:

- The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba accompanied a Manitoba community mission lead by the Premier to Ottawa to press for urgent national action on auto theft and tougher sentences for serious youth crimes.
- The Attorney General of Manitoba attended a Ministerial Forum on Organized Crime in Ottawa that provided high-level discussions on the country's efforts to tackle organized crime, and further allowed Manitoba to continue playing a lead role in advocating for stronger federal laws to ensure tougher penalties for all criminals.
- The Attorney General of Manitoba further met with federal, provincial and territorial ministers in Winnipeg to tackle a broad cross-section of issues including pressing for reform of two-for-one sentencing credits for time served in pre-trial detention, a stronger national approach to combating human trafficking for the

purpose of sexual exploitation in Canada, Manitoba's proposals to strengthen Canada's criminal laws to more effectively address the threat of organized crime, and reform of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*

- Provincial and territorial ministers responsible for Justice agreed to Manitoba taking the lead to approach provincial Amber Alert coordinators and establish an inter-provincial AMBER alert[15] protocol by seeking their adoption of an inter-jurisdictional protocol that would give law enforcement agencies new tools to facilitate the safe return of an abducted child.
- To combat auto theft, changes in Manitoba's *Highway Traffic Act* regulations coincided with new federal requirements that require anti-theft immobilizers to be installed in all new cars, vans and light trucks including sport utility vehicles built after September 1, 2007 for sale in Canada.

In addition to furthering three core principles of sustainable development, the department also made contributions to two of the six guidelines of *The Sustainable Development Act*. The six guidelines are: efficient use of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

**Access to Information**

The department provides information to the general public through news releases, the Courts, processing requests under *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA), and its website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice. The following information upgrades were made to the Manitoba Justice website during the year:

- A website was established to inform the public on the Taman Inquiry into the investigation, prosecution and justice services provided to the families in relation to the death of Crystal Taman.
- Victim Services' cycle of violence and protection planning fact sheets were translated for publication in the 10 most commonly requested languages for interpretation and translation services: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Tagalog, Cree, German, Ojibwe, Punjabi and Spanish.
- Prosecution policies were added to the Prosecutions section that describes the criminal legal process.
- New bulletins and updates were published as necessary, including the notification of high-risk sex offenders.

**Integrated Decision Making and Planning**

This guideline is defined as those actions taken to establish and amend decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Manitoba Justice's commitment to this cause is well illustrated by the department's participation in a number of cross-sectoral initiatives, along with the department's work on process and procedural reviews.

The following are highlights of the department's cross-sectoral work during the year:

- Manitoba Justice continued to support and expand the successful Lighthouses Program (an initiative of Neighbourhoods Alive!) by providing funding that helps support schools, friendship centres and other community facilities in offering a variety of recreational, educational or social after-hour activities organized by and for youth.
- Changes were made to *The Family Maintenance Act* to improve the Child Support Recalculation Service, strengthening its ability to find payers and get proper financial disclosure. This service provides a simply, inexpensive way for parents to ensure that child support amounts are set at the appropriate level and reflect the paying parent's current income situation.
- Victim Services expanded its mandate to train community service agencies to enable their staff to become designated to provide assistance to protection order applicants.
- With the expansion of the Domestic Violence Intervention Unit in 2007/2008, Victim Services' counsellors have been able to work more closely with the Winnipeg Police Service and the unit has been able to achieve a significant increase in the number of home visits provided.
- The department continued to provide funding support for the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation through Healthy Child Manitoba, Safe Schools Manitoba and the SafetyAid Program.

[15] The Amber Alert system is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to send out an emergency alert to the public when a child has been abducted and it is believed that the child's life is in imminent danger.

The following are highlights of significant process and procedural enhancements achieved during the year:

- The ongoing internationally recognised Provincial Court Front End Project continued to reduce court backlogs by expanding to include all adult matters and all youth out of custody matters which represent the largest segment of charges within the Winnipeg court system.

Sustainable principles and guidelines, including integrated decision making and planning, are further demonstrated in the department's procurement practices.

## Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's *Sustainable Development Procurement Guidelines, Goals and Organizational Action Plan*. Manitoba Justice achieved the following for the 2007/2008 fiscal year:

### 1. Education, Training and Awareness -- to ensure a culture that supports sustainable procurement practices exist within the provincial government

To increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement, the department updated its sustainable development Intranet page that is used as a reference guide for department staff. The Intranet site includes the department's sustainable action plan, goals, objectives, best practices, reports, a tutorial section, and a resource section with links to external organizations' websites to assist staff researching sustainable products, information and expert opinion.

To expand the knowledge and skills of departmental procurement practitioners, day sessions were made available for staff to learn more about sustainable products and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions. Manitoba Justice also continued using an online sustainable development procurement tutorial as a tool to train staff on sustainable development.

### 2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection – to protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment

To contribute to the government's objective to reduce solid waste sent to landfills, more branches replaced paper based business magazines and news papers with online subscriptions, and scanned and stored more documents in electronic form to eliminate paper copies of records. The department continued best practices of reducing paper consumption by printing and copying double-sided or two pages per side, minimizing the printing of draft copies, e-mailing for scheduling, corresponding and reporting, sharing documents online and providing information to its clients electronically or on discs. Manitoba Justice further continued the practice of replacing massive paper-based mailings with its Internet site to inform the general public about current programs, initiatives and reports, and by using its Intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

The department maintained government-wide best practices for recycling waste paper, beverage cans, plastic, glass, books, cardboard, milk cartons, VHS tapes, toner cartridges, furniture and equipment. To reduce waste of equipment and furnishings, Manitoba Justice continued buying, repairing, or circulating used furniture and equipment for reuse within the department before making new purchases. An estimated savings of $53.9 resulted from this practice, while reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills.

### 3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions – to reduce fossil fuel emissions by provincial government operations and activities

Manitoba Justice uses a variety of fleet vehicles to travel for circuit court, transport offenders in custody or property in trust, and business in general. To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. In 2007/2008, the department had 30 environmentally friendly vehicles that represented 26.8 per cent of its leased fleet. Twenty of the 30 environmentally friendly vehicles were equipped to use E85 ethanol fuel, and the remaining 10 were diesel models that are more sustainable and energy efficient than older diesel models.

In efforts to substitute regular fossil fuels with ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department's leased fleet continued using E85 ethanol fuel in addition to E10 ethanol-blended fuel. Of the grand total 483,436 litres of fuel purchased in the 2007/2008 fiscal year for all leased and owned vehicles and equipment, the department consumed 26.2 per cent ethanol fuel, 12.3 per cent diesel and 61.5 per cent regular unleaded gas.

Overall, the department increased its fuel consumption by 2.5 per cent compared to the previous year which can be attributed to the continuing growth of the department. Despite the increase, this is still a significant reduction of 57,000 litres for its leased fleet and approximately 16,900 litres less for its owned vehicles when compared to how much the department consumed in the 2002/2003 fiscal year.

Further, the department has reduced its overall annual consumption of fuel over the past five years by an average of 53,000 litres for its leased fleet and a further average reduction of 11,750 litres for its owned vehicles and equipment when compared to the department's annual fuel consumption prior to the 2003/2004 fiscal year. This represents a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions for the department when taking the past five years into consideration.

Further contributions are made by the department to reduce fossil fuel consumption by annually participating in the National Commuter Challenge and continued use of walker and cyclist couriers for deliveries within downtown Winnipeg. The Human Rights Commission also reported the success of negotiating a secure bicycle lock for staff use and also encourages staff to use public transportation for business meetings held outside of the office.

### 4. Resource Conservation – to reduce the use and consumption of resources by the provincial government in a sustainable and environmentally preferable manner

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises, the department continued working cooperatively with Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation who uses LEED standards on building projects involving our department and maintained its commitment to make use of Power Smart practices in its daily operations. The department also rents a sizable number of energy efficient machines for faxing, photocopying, printing and scanning that have one or more sustainable features such as duplex printing capabilities, energy star rating, econo-mode printing, and use remanufactured toner cartridges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service further reported being in the process of replacing many stand alone fax, photocopier and print machines with fewer multi-functional printers that also have sustainable features.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department purchased products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain post-consumer waste, are remanufactured, reusable or recyclable. The department also purchased products where possible that are non-toxic, biodegradable, energy efficient and use minimal packaging.

This year, the department increased its green purchases for cleaning compounds by 11 per cent. The department also maintained or slightly increased its averages of green purchases for office paper (98.3 per cent green), hygiene tissue paper (100 per cent), computer furniture (99.1 per cent), desk chairs (16.7 per cent), caulk, glue and tape (100 per cent), rags and wipes (100 per cent), filing supplies (38.4 per cent), tableware and cutlery products (9.1 per cent), cleaning implements (71.2 per cent) and garbage bags (53.3 per cent).

Overall the department increased its environmentally preferable purchases by 3.3 per cent from the previous year.

### 5. Community Economic Development – to ensure provincial government procurement practices foster and sustain community economic development

One of the government's community economic development objectives is to increase the participation of Aboriginal peoples and suppliers in the provision of goods and services to departments. Though long-standing government policy requires line departments to purchase most goods and services through the provincial government's central departments and agencies, Manitoba Justice directly supported Aboriginal businesses by purchasing a combined total of $726.7 for various goods and services such as food, hotel accommodations,

transportation, interpreter fees, advertising, subscriptions and office room rentals. This represents a 53.4 per cent increase from the previous year.

Another objective of community economic development is to increase the participation of small businesses, community-based businesses and co-ops in Manitoba. The department regularly supports local businesses when purchasing incidental items that do not require tendering.

# Appendix I

**In accordance with Schedule N of Order-in-Council 418/2006 (dated September 21, 2006), the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:**

*The International Commercial Arbitration Act*
*The Constitutional Questions Act*
*The Correctional Services Act*
*The Court of Appeal Act*
*The Provincial Court Act*
*The Court of Queen's Bench Act*
*The Court Security Act*
*The Crime Prevention Foundation Act*
*The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act*
*The Cross-Border Policing Act*
*The Crown Attorneys Act*
*The Child Custody Enforcement Act*
*The Discriminatory Business Practices Act*
*The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*
*The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act*
*The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act*
*The Escheats Act*
*The Executive Government Organization Act [Subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]*
*The Expropriation Act*
*The Family Property Act*
*The Fatality Inquiries Act*
*The Fortified Buildings Act*
*The Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation Act*
*The Human Rights Code*
*The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*
*The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act*
*The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act*
*The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act*
*The Jury Act*
*The Department of Justice Act*
*The Law Enforcement Review Act*
*The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act*
*The Law Reform Commission Act*
*The Legal Aid Manitoba Act*
*The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]*
*The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act*
*The Privacy Act*
*The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*
*The Proceedings Against the Crown Act*
*The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act*
*The Provincial Police Act*
*The Public Trustee Act*
*The Regulations Act*
*The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*
*The International Sale of Goods Act*

*The Sheriffs Act*
*The Interprovincial Subpoena Act*
*The Summary Convictions Act*
*The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act*
*The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act*
*The Vacant Property Act*
*The Victims' Bill of Rights*

**Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:**

*The Age of Majority Act*
*An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds*
*The Apportionment Act*
*The Arbitration Act*
*The Blood Test Act*
*The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act*
*The Builders' Liens Act*
*The Class Proceedings Act*
*The Civil Remedies Against Organized Crime Act*
*The Controverted Elections Act*
*The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act*
*The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act*
*The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)*
*The Defamation Act*
*The Dependants Relief Act*
*The Distress Act*
*The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act*
*The Equality of Status Act*
*The Executions Act*
*The Factors Act*
*The Family Maintenance Act*
*The Fatal Accidents Act*
*The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act*
*The Fraudulent Conveyances Act*
*The Frustrated Contracts Act*
*The Garage Keepers Act*
*The Garnishment Act*
*The Gold Clauses Act*
*The Guarantors' Liability Act*
*The Health Care Directives Act*
*The Homesteads Act*
*The Hotel Keepers Act*
*The Infants' Estates Act*
*The Interpretation Act*
*The International Trusts Act*
*The Intestate Succession Act*
*The Judgments Act*
*The Law of Property Act*
*The Limitation of Actions Act*

*The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)*
*The Marine Insurance Act*
*The Married Women's Property Act*
*The Mental Health Act (Part 9)*
*The Mercantile Law Amendment Act*
*The Mortgage Act*
*The Newspapers Act*
*The Nuisance Act*
*The Occupiers' Liability Act*
*The Official Securities Act*
*The Parental Responsibility Act*
*The Parents' Maintenance Act*
*The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act*
*The Petty Trespasses Act*
*The Powers of Attorney Act*
*The Presumption of Death Act*
*The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act*
*The Repair Shops Act*
*The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act*
*The Sale of Goods Act*
*The Sand and Gravel Act*
*The Short Forms Act*
*The Soldiers' Estates Act*
*The Stable Keepers Act*
*The Survivorship Act*
*The Threshers' Liens Act*
*The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act*
*The Trustee Act*
*The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act*
*The Warehousemen's Liens Act*
*The Wills Act*

# Appendix II

**Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba**

Winnipeg

# Appendix III

**Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba**

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

# Appendix IV

### Provincial Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Killarney
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Camperville
- Roblin

Flin Flon
- Cranberry Portage
- Snow Lake

Minnedosa
- Neepawa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden
- Carman

Portage la Prairie
- Amaranth
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Emerson
- Garden Hill
- Gimli
- Lac du Bonnet
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi
- Poplar River
- Powerview (formerly Pine Falls)
- St. Martin
- St. Theresa Point
- Teulon

Steinbach
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden

Winnipeg – 408 York Avenue
- Altona
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Fisher Branch
- Lundar
- Morris
- Stonewall

Winnipeg – St. Boniface

Winnipeg – Summary Convictions Court

# Appendix V

The Corrections Division has **MANCOR Prison Industries** currently operating in several of its institutions. The purpose of prison industries is to teach offenders marketable trades that would increase their chances of post-release employment, as well as contribute to their rehabilitation and re-integration into society. Work experience for inmates include carpentry, tailoring, upholstery, computer repair, farming and tree clearing.

The financial statements for all provincial **MANCOR** operations for 2007/2008 are provided in the tables below.

**MANCOR (Prison Industries) - Financial Statements**

## MANCOR
## BALANCE SHEET
## March 31, 2008

| ASSETS | March 31/08 | March 31/07 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Cash | 21.2 | 9.2 |
| Bank | 342.8 | 308.0 |
| Carpentry Program (NOTE 2) | 85.1 | 0.0 |
| Inventory | 93.9 | 74.3 |
| Accounts Receivable | 74.7 | 67.2 |
| **Total Current Assets** | **$617.7** | **$458.7** |
| | | |
| **Capital Assets** | | |
| Machinery & Equipment | $354.3 | $333.9 |
| Less: Accumulated Amortization | (180.9) | (159.5) |
| **Total Capital Assets** | **$173.4** | **$174.4** |
| | | |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **$791.1** | **$633.1** |
| | | |
| **LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | |
| Accounts Payable | $8.3 | $5.7 |
| Carpentry-Deferred Liabilities (NOTE 2) | 85.1 | 0.0 |
| Tax Liabilities | 1.1 | .7 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | **$94.5** | **$6.4** |
| | | |
| **EQUITY** | | |
| Retained Earnings | **696.6** | **626.7** |
| | | |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | **$791.1** | **$633.1** |

# MANCOR
## INCOME STATEMENT
## Year Ended March 31, 2008

| | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | $451.9 | $389.3 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 233.3 | 174.6 |
| **Gross Profit** | **$218.6** | **$214.7** |
| Operating Expenses | 142.3 | 156.7 |
| Capital Asset Amortization | 21.4 | 24.3 |
| | **$54.9** | **$33.7** |
| Grant Revenue (NOTE 2) | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| **NET INCOME** | **69.9** | **33.7** |
| Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year | 626.7 | 593.0 |
| Retained Earnings, End of Year | **$696.6** | **$626.7** |

# MANCOR
## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
## Year Ended March 31, 2008

| | 2007/08 | 2006/07 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash Derived From (Applied) To:** | | |
| **Operating** | | |
| Net Income (Loss) | $69.8 | $33.7 |
| Add: Amortization of Capital Assets | 21.5 | 24.3 |
| **Change in** | | |
| Inventory | (19.6) | 4.7 |
| Receivables | (7.5) | (5.0) |
| Payables | 88.1 | (23.0) |
| **Investing** | | |
| Capital Acquisitions | (20.4) | (32.5) |
| **Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits** | **131.9** | **2.2** |
| **Cash and Bank Deposits:** | | |
| Beginning of Year | 317.1 | 315.0 |
| **End of Year** | **$449.0** | **$317.2** |

# MANCOR
# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
# MARCH 31, 2008

1. The 2007/2008 fiscal year covered the period April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008.
2. MB 4 Youth of the Department of Education, Citizenship and Youth provided a grant of $100.0 to start a carpentry training course. In 2007/2008 Agassiz Youth Centre used $14.9 to start setting up the program.

# Appendix VI

**The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:**

**Manitoba Government Inquiry**
**1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg**

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
1430 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2825

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3909

Administration and Finance
1110 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2878

Civil Legal Services
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0T9
945-0899

Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0679

Corrections Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7804

Court of Queen's Bench
Main Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 945-0344
Criminal: 945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 945-0344
Administration: 945-0980

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0504

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3739

Domestic Violence Intervention Unit
1410 – 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-5448

Family Law
1230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Resource Services
1130 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3204

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
945-3007

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
945-8667

Law Reform Commission
432 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
4th Floor - 294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0B9
985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-5758

The Public Trustee
155 Carlton Street – Suite 500
Winnipeg MB R3C 5R9
945-2700

Maintenance Enforcement
225 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7133

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3454

Review Board
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
945-2107

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3594

Victim Services
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6851
1-866-484-2846

Le rapport est publié en anglais seulement, mais les principales parties ont été traduites en français pour que vous puissiez les consulter sur le site Web de Justice Manitoba à l'adresse suivante: www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

An English version of this *Annual Report* can be found on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.